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ALBANY.

The Draft Bill—A Point of Order—The Charter—The New Jury Law—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

What is known in legislative parlance as an "old soger" has made its appearance in Assembly bill No. 147, to authorize the towns of the State upon the petition of a majority of the taxpayers to pay to each man or to his legal representatives, who, having been drafted in one of the several drafts during the war, went, personally, into the service as a drafted man, and has been honorably discharged therefrom; and to the legal representatives of each man, who, having been so drafted, and having gone into the service as a drafted man, died, or was killed in such service, the sum of $300, together with legal interest from the day he entered such service. To each man, or to his legal representatives, who, having been drafted, furnished a substitute, who was accepted, a sum equal to the amount paid by him for such substitute, not, however, exceeding the sum of $300, together with legal interest from the day of the acceptance of such substitute by the military authorities. To each man, or to his legal representatives, who, having been drafted, paid the commutation of $300 (the sum established by law) "for the procuration of a substitute," the sum of $300, together with legal interest upon the same from the day of the payment of such commutation.

Last Winter this project was brought forward in an almost equally offensive shape, was reported from the Judiciary Committee for consideration, and placed upon general orders, but at so late a day that it was not reached. The bill originated in the efforts of Rev. Mr. Hull, of Hudson, who has formed an association of the drafted men of the State to push the bill, and, not disheartened by the failure of last year, has this year taken time by the forelock, and has got in his bill at so early a period that the Assembly will be forced to kill it. That such will be its fate cannot be doubted, as the general opinion is that it should have been strangled in the Judiciary Committee and not permitted to get into the House at all. Mr. Herring and other members of the committee were in favor of this course, but the majority thought the scheme could be more thoroughly crushed by reporting it for consideration, so that the sentiment against it might be made more apparent. It is almost impossible to find a friend of the measure, and Mr. Lincoln, who introduced it, says that while he feels himself obliged to move the bill, he will not waste any powder upon it. There are a few who say they are willing to let the towns vote away their money if they desire, but they are not willing that it shall be appropriated on petitions, as it is well known that petitions can be had for anything. There is no sympathy whatever for drafted men, and no intention to give them the opportunity to make a raid upon the treasury.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The value of Speaker Cornell as a presiding officer was forcibly shown in an incident of the morning session of the Assembly during the third reading of bills. An act incorporating the Long Island City and Maspeth Railway Company was on its final passage, and had received votes enough to pass it, when it was discovered that the company was allowed to charge ten cents fare, and the members changed their votes until a sufficient number had changed to defeat the bill. While this was going on, Mr. Prince, who was anxious for the success of the bill, changed his vote to the negative, for the purpose, as he announced, of moving a reconsideration. When the vote was announced, and the bill declared lost, Mr. Prince made his motion to reconsider, when Speaker Cornell declared the motion out of order under rule 44, to the intense amazement of the whole House, but especially of Mr. Prince, and such parliamentarians as Mr. Husted, Mr. Tobey, and Mr. Jacobs. Everybody got out his blue-book and speedily found the Speaker to be right. As the rule reads that "the final vote upon the passage of any bill creating, continuing, or renewing any incorporation otherwise than municipal, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be rejected on its last reading." All the old members of course knew of the existence of the rule, but all had forgotten, and the decision of Speaker Cornell had therefore the effect of a new revelation. Mr. Prince, to whom lack of memory had proved most disastrous, then gave notice that he would on some future day move to suspend the rules in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and there is no doubt that he will ultimately succeed in getting the bill passed in an amended form.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

While the incident narrated attracted more attention than any other event in the morning session, there was another which passed entirely without notice which was of much greater importance. Mr. Alberger gave notice that he would on to-morrow move to suspend the rules in order to receive reports from standing committees. The general supposition was that the notice was given in order that Mr. Alberger might get in a report from the Committee on Commerce, of which he is chairman, but the real object was in order to get an opportunity to-morrow for the Committee on Cities to present the New-York charter. An effort was made to have the charter ready for to-day, but it was found impossible to do so, as the work of getting it into proper shape was found to be one of the most onerous ever imposed upon a committee. The charter of 1870 was filled with loose phraseology and incongruities, besides many devices fashioned by Tweed for the purposes of robbery, and it was necessary that all these should be expunged and the instrument made coherent and honest throughout. This was a work of great labor, and it has been faithfully done by the subcommittee consisting of Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Deering. As finally prepared and adopted to-day by the full Committee on Cities of the Assembly, the charter provides for the removal of all heads of departments for the municipal election to be held on the same day with the general election, for the abolition of the Assistant Aldermen, and for the appointment of all heads of departments by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Aldermen, and in case of disagreement the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen to appoint. This conclusion was reached as a compromise of conflicting views upon this last point, but there are so many differing opinions that it is hard to say what shape this provision will finally take. The Republicans are honestly and earnestly endeavoring to form a charter that shall serve the best interests of the City rather than partisan ends, but they are beset by the difficulties presented by the singular course of Mayor Havemeyer. Some way out of the unpleasant dilemma presented by the Mayor must, however, be speedily found, as there is a general determination, now that the charter has got out of the committee, to push it through and clear the way for other business. It will be made a special order in the Assembly for Tuesday, and will not be put aside until it has been finally passed.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

A way has been found around the abyss which the doubts of Gen. James Wood dug for the new Jury law of Gen. Barlow and Senator Robertson, in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The law, which has plunged Senator Wood into such prolonged and profound meditation, was this morning introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Van Cott, who was furnished with a copy of it for that purpose by Senator Robertson, at the request of Attorney-General Barlow. The law, which has so long baffled the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is extremely simple, as it reads as follows:

An act in relation to challenges of jurors.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All challenges of jurors, both in civil and criminal cases, shall be tried and determined by the Court only.

SEC. 2. On the trial of all felonies and misdemeanors, the prosecution shall be entitled to the same number of peremptory challenges that are or may be by law given to the defense.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This is all there is of it, and it is reported that Senator Wood and some of his colleagues on the Senate Judiciary Committee are willing to pass a special law of this character, that may be made to apply to the case of Tweed, but they are determined that they will not aid in the passage of a general law to this effect. It has, therefore, been determined to place the bill upon its merits before the Assembly in the first instance, and if it shall be passed, have it sent to the Senate with this indorsement, which may possibly serve to dispel the grave doubts now entertained by the Judiciary Committee of that body.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

The lobby looked natural again this morning, for, in addition to the ever-flitting cross-town Cary, the portly form and well-known face of A. D. Barber was visible. He was apparently engrossed in business under adverse circumstances, as no one dared to ask for a pass for him to the floor of the Assembly, and when he desired to consult with Mr. Campbell or Mr. Burns he was forced to call those gentlemen out and confer with them somewhat publicly in the vestibule. He cannot do a great deal of mischief under such circumstances, and will doubtless confine himself to his hotel in the future.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

The larger part of the sitting was spent by the Senate in a discussion in Committee of the Whole, on a bill relating to commercial paper. The second section of it, which embodies the object of the bill, reads as follows:

All checks, bills of exchange, or drafts appearing on their face to have been drawn upon any bank * * * shall be deemed due and payable on the day mentioned for the payment of the same, or upon the day of maturity, without any days of grace being allowed; and it shall not be necessary to protest the same for non-acceptance. In this form the bill is intended to correct an error in the law of 1857, which abolished the days of grace on foreign drafts, much inconvenience and delay to shipping companies having arisen from the irregular extension of the time for collection. The Court of Appeals decided, construing the words of the law literally, that when "days" were mentioned on the draft the provisions of the act applied; but where "months" were given as the time, that they did not. Nothing was objected to the bill on this score, but an attempt was made to amend it so as to cut off the three days of grace from all commercial paper, including promissory notes. Though this did not succeed, the idea of abolishing this commercial custom of giving "grace" found such a degree of favor among Senators that it is not improbable a bill to effect the object will be introduced this session. The bill was ordered to a third reading, as introduced; as it was not thought advisable to burden it with so important an amendment as the one proposed.

THE CHAMPLAIN SHIP-CANAL.

The Committees on Canals of the House and Senate had a public hearing this afternoon, on the bill introduced by Mr. Smith Weed in the Assembly, for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal. Mr. Weed appeared to speak in favor of the bill, and Hon. John Young, member of the Canadian Parliament, was present to urge the importance of the measure.

Mr. Weed said the proposed improvement was to make the canal ten feet deep in the clear, with a width on the bottom of at least 110 feet, and a water surface of 150. This would admit the passage of vessels of 1,000 tons burden. The cost of this improvement would be as nearly as could be ascertained, about $8,000,000. Mr. Weed said it would be one of the best investments the State could make, to enlarge this canal, even without reference to its connection with the West; but there was a company now in existence in Canada to build the Caughnawaga Canal, which opened the river St. Lawrence directly into Lake Champlain. Going from the Hudson to this lake, there would be a rise of 150 feet, and this rise would be overcome by locks. In the Hudson there would be a rise of 110 feet, and after passing this, there would be forty feet fall into the lake. Once in the lake, the way was clear to the Caughnawaga Canal, which would be completed long before this proposed enlargement could be made. This Caughnawaga Canal would run twenty-six miles on nearly a dead level, and that once passed, the way was open to the farthest shores of Lake Superior. To bring New-York into direct water communication with the West by way of the great lakes, via the Caughnawaga and Welland Canals, it is only necessary to improve the navigation of the Hudson River forty miles, from Troy to Fort Edward, and widen and deepen the Champlain Canal from that point to Whitehall, a distance of only seventeen miles.

Hon. John Young, then addressing the committee, said that he would speak mainly on what had been done to cheapen transportation in Canada. In the further lands of the West transportation had become so costly an item that it had become unprofitable to settle there. To remedy this the increase of canal facilities was absolutely necessary. They had commenced by building their canals of nineteen feet, but they were now enlarging them considerably. The Welland Canal was now being enlarged to admit vessels of 1,200 tons, and he thought the enlargement would be completed in three years. When the Caughnawaga Canal was completed, and the enlargement of the Champlain canal was made, with the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson to some distance below Albany, vessels of 1,000 tons could start from the head of Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, and could deliver their cargoes in New-York without breaking bulk. This would have a great influence in cheapening the cost of produce when delivered to the consumer, and in stimulating the production of the West. The time saved in transportation by the proposed route would be five days and a half over the time now occupied in bringing grain by the way of Buffalo. The saving would be equivalent to $2,000,000 per year, exclusive of the time saved. Mr. Young read from reports of Mr. Jarvis, the eminent engineer who reported on the route for the Caughnawaga Canal to the Canadian Government, to show that both routes, by the Erie and the Champlain Canal, would scarcely be adequate to carry off the grain produce of the West, while no routes but these were practicable. The great trade of the Eastern States with the West was the item to be considered; and this trade was sufficient to occupy these two routes, even if enlarged to their utmost capacity. Mr. Young said he could state, from his position in the Canadian Government, that the Canadian people were determined to go on with their work on the canals, and would enlarge them to the fullest extent, whatever action was taken on this side of the boundary line. Mr. Young showed a map of the territory which would be influenced by the building of the canals proposed, and the route of vessels coming through them from the great lakes, by which it appeared that a cargo coming from Lake Superior to New-York, by the Erie route, would have to pay toll on 680 miles of lockage, while by the Caughnawaga route it would have to pay on only 124 miles.

Mr. Young's remarks were listened to with much attention, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussion on the facts stated by him, and examination of the maps of the proposed canals.

THE BROOKLYN CIVIL JUSTICES.

Another hearing on the bill legislating the Brooklyn Civil Justices out of office and providing for the appointment of their successors was had. The Justices elected at the last election, who will not take their seats until May next, were present to oppose the bill, and arguments in their behalf were presented to the committee. The consideration of the bill in the committee has now closed and it will be speedily reported.

THE ROCHESTER COMMISSIONS.

The Committees on Cities of the Assembly had the subject of the Rochester Commissions before it this afternoon, a large number of the citizens of Rochester being present, and taking the deepest interest in the subject. The committee has now had the matter under consideration for some time, and will take no action until possessed of all the facts.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission to-day the question of inserting an article in the constitution creating a Court of Claims was debated at considerable length, and finally rejected by a vote of 7 to 20.

The article of suffrage was then taken up, and a section adopted providing for challenge at the polls for payment, or accepting a bribe, and for buying or selling a vote.

The City Charter—A Minority Report to be Presented.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Although some of the New-York papers announced this morning that the charter was fully prepared in the Assembly Committee on Cities, it is, nevertheless, a fact that a draft was not entirely completed until a late hour this evening. The main provisions were concluded yesterday and are as was announced by THE TIMES on the previous day. Mr. Opdyke dissents from the decision of the committee, and will present a minority report.

The New Jury Bill to Be Favorably Reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—This afternoon the Assembly Judiciary Committee had a meeting, every member being present, at which the Jury bill, introduced this morning by Mr. Van Cott, was considered. Notwithstanding the doubts of Gen. Wood being well known, and the further fact that the Assembly Committee consists of such lawyers as Prince, Tobey, McGuire, Crary, and Dexter, the bill was unanimously ordered to be favorably reported forthwith. Having the support of the Judiciary Committee, and supported as it is by the leading Republicans of the Assembly, there is no doubt of the speedy passage of the bill. It is a pleasant suggestion to Gen. Wood that the Assembly Judiciary Committee fully considered the question of the unconstitutionality of the proposed law, and the idea was scouted as ridiculous. It was only a question of policy, and it was unanimously agreed that the law would make a great improvement over the present practice.

The New-York Pier and Warehouse Company Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the House and Senate met in joint session this evening to hear argument on the bill to incorporate the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company. Mr. Gardiner appeared to speak for the bill, which is substantially the same as that introduced last year. It creates a company whose capital is to be $25,000,000, with power to build a double track railroad round the City of New-York, on the bulkhead line, and ten fire-proof warehouses on wharfs erected on iron columns sunk in the bed of the river, the whole to be built in such manner as to unite the railroad wharf and warehouse in one complete structure. In this way all cost of cartage, direct and indirect, would be saved, the goods secured from thieves and the destructive effects of the weather, and a great saving in time in the distribution effected. Mr. Gardiner presented a strong array of facts in support of the project, showing that the commerce of New-York was taxed $5 per ton by the expenses and destruction of goods consequent on its existing wretched system of wharfage; that shippers in the West were sending their goods to Boston and Baltimore on this account; that the rents of warehouses and down-town stores in New-York had fallen nearly one-half in consequence of the rivalry of other cities, and the superior facilities they offered to shippers. It was stated that 70 per cent. of the freight going over the New-York Central line now went to Boston.

Mr. Wetmore, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also spoke in favor of the bill.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Bill Passed to a Third Reading.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—In the Senate to-day, the bill to incorporate the New-Jersey Railroad Company was laid over until to-morrow. The Senate passed the bill to validate the consolidation of the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the New-Jersey Central Railroads. Subsequently, in the House, the bill was laid over until next Tuesday.

In the House, this afternoon, there was great excitement over the bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railway. The galleries were crowded, and in order to compel members to face the consideration of the bill, the doors were locked. All lobbyists were excluded from the floor. The bill was amended in several unimportant particulars, and was finally, after a two-hours' contest, ordered to a third reading, amid applause from the galleries. It is thought the bill will pass to-morrow. It cannot be acted upon in the Senate before next week.

A bill introduced in the Senate to-day appropriates $300,000 in aid of the work on the new lunatic asylum at Morristown. The Senate laid over for one week the bill to provide for a commission of jurors in Hudson County.

A Republican caucus this evening nominated Charles Wilson, of Camden, for State Prison Keeper, and renominated Josephus Sooy for State Treasurer. Several prison inspectors and county judges were also nominated.

The Danger Increasing at Port Deposit—Great Damage Feared.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Feb. 12.—As much cause for fear as has existed heretofore, the events of to-day have added almost ten fold to the danger which is impending. Early in the morning a heavy steady down pour of rain began, the thermometer standing at 45°. All the day it has been getting colder, and at intervals showers of cutting sleet and thick snow mingled with the rain. The little tributaries on both sides the river are full to overflowing, and are pouring their contributions plentifully into the rapidly-swelling stream, that is beginning to encroach more and more on the land along the bluff. I have heard from Williamsport, Harrisburg and Columbia, this evening. They all report the water stationary. The ice-gorge at Columbia is unchanged, and at this point has settled a little more firmly together. Opposite Rock Run the diminution in height is quite visible in places. This is much to the disadvantage of the town, for every pack shuts up water vents. The most sagacious of the people here regard the weather to-day as the most unfavorable we have had, and many of those with whom I have talked this evening, who have hitherto expressed an opinion that the worst is over, are now prognosticating widespread disaster.

The Ulster County Defalcations—The Case to be Reopened.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—After an exciting discussion, the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, in extra session, to-day, voted to remove their counsel, Mr. Marius Schoonmaker and Mr. James M. Cooper, in the suit against John C. Broadhead, the defaulting Treasurer, and appointed Mr. Peter Cantine in their stead. The decision of the referee in Broadhead's favor will be appealed from, and steps will be taken to bring all the parties in the defalcation to justice. Broadhead's deficit is over $100,000, and the referee allowed claims as an offset to $5,000 more than that amount. An effort will be at once made to reopen the case and to produce evidence in favor of the county not presented by former counsel. There is intense excitement all through the county over the matter, and a meeting, regardless of party, is to be held at New-Paltz, on Saturday, to consider the subject and organize a movement against the Ulster County corruptionists.

Mormon Movements — Negotiations for Land in Mexico.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 12.—It is stated that John W., one of the favorite and most business-like of Brigham Young's sons, now east on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives, and will hereafter reside in Philadelphia.

Speaking of the Mountain mission in Arizona, the *Tribune* says: "It is well known that for years a hiding place has been talked of, and that a safe retreat has always been a desideratum with the heads of the Mormon Church."

There is a well-founded rumor that Mormon agents are negotiating for large tracts of land in Mexico.

All the Central Pacific and Union Pacific trains are on time.

Georgia Finances.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—The Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature, in consultation with the Governor, has agreed to report in favor of raising $1,200,000 by levying a direct tax on the people. This, in addition to the $1,200,000 eight per cent. bonds which Mr. Nutting says can be negotiated here in Georgia, together with other available resources, is deemed ample to meet the present necessities and obligations of the State.

Nothing was done in reference to the bond question.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Amadeus' Abdication Communicated to the Cortes—Election of a New Administration—Order Prevails.

LONDON, Feb. 12—10 A. M.—Since 6 o'clock this morning dispatches have been received from Madrid giving an account of the situation there, which is more favorable than was hoped here last night. No disturbance of any kind is reported, and there seems to be a disposition on all hands to maintain order and support the measures of the provisional authorities.

The Cortes yesterday was the central point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxiously awaited by crowds of persons in all the public places of the city.

The two Houses assembled at a late hour in the day. The formal message of abdication of King Amadeus was read in each chamber separately. It opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has firmly resolved upon that course. When he accepted the crown he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived.

If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners, he would not have taken the course now determined upon; but they are Spaniards. By them Spain had been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her, or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation, had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the king of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together in the Chamber of the latter, and constituted themselves the Sovereign Cortes of Spain. Señor Rivero, President of the Congress, was called to the chair, and, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the sovereign power.

A vote was then taken on the question of accepting, without discussion, the abdication of Amadeus, and it was accepted unanimously.

A commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier.

Señor Pi y Margall then proposed a resolution establishing a Republic, and vesting in the Assembly the supreme power.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed from Madrid.

LONDON, Feb. 12—12 Noon.—Further details of the proceedings in the Spanish Cortes, yesterday, have just been received.

The resolution of Señor Pi y Margall, before reported as adopted by a vote of 256 to 32, comprised several propositions, among which were the following: That Spain be declared a Republic; that the National Assembly assume all the powers of the supreme authority; that they appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the constitution.

The resolution was divided into several parts, and each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring the Republic and vesting the sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion.

Señor Salmeron supported the remaining clauses of the resolution.

Señor Zorilla demanded that a new government be elected before the proposals of Señor Pi y Margall were adopted.

Señor Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order.

Señor Zorilla came down into the body of the Chamber, and urged the propriety of his demand. He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministerial bench.

Señor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny, when the Monarchy was being superseded by the Republic.

Señor Rivero thereupon left the chair, and the House, and Señor Figuerola was called to preside in his place.

LONDON, Feb. 12—1 P. M.—The following dispatch from Madrid has just been received:

"It is believed here that Señor Rivero, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic, established by the vote of last night.

Perfect order is preserved in Madrid.

"The attitude of the troops of the regular army and of the National Guard is satisfactory."

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following Government:

Figueras, for President of the Council, received 244 votes.

Cordoba, Minister of War, 239 votes.

Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243 votes.

Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242 votes.

Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, 238 votes.

Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246 votes.

Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245 votes.

Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233 votes.

Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242 votes.

The newly-elected members of the Government took their seats upon the Ministerial bench.

Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Orense would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would insure the national integrity.

The Assembly then adjourned.

A President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow.

The city is quiet. To-night the revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

Probable Departure of the Ex-King from Madrid.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A dispatch has been received here from Madrid announcing that arrangements had been made for King Amadeus and the royal family to leave that city at 6 o'clock this morning.

Shipment of Arms to the Spanish Insurgents.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Spanish counsul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain and insurrectionists in the Spanish colonies.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Prince Alfonso, the son of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow from Vienna.

It is said the principal communists of London, Brussels, and Geneva, have started from those cities for Madrid.

The French Government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of violations of French neutrality.

NAPLES, Feb. 12.—An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon, to meet Amadeus and convey him to this country. Another man-of-war has gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendants and the court equipage.

Royalist Intrigues Against the Young Republic.

LONDON, Feb. 13—6 A. M.—Dispatches from Madrid announce that ex-King Amadeus, with his wife and children, has gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until Spring.

Paris telegrams report that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne.

A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke d'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 francs were subscribed to aid the Duke de Montpensier in operations against the Republic in Spain.

Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Prince Francois d'Assise, the consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid.

Señor Olozaga to-day took leave of President Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New Census of Brazil—Yellow Fever at Rio.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—The mail steam-ship from Rio de Janeiro has arrived here, bringing advices from that city to the 22d of January.

The yellow fever was raging violently in Rio. The number of deaths from the scourge averaged forty per day.

The census of Brazil has just been completed. The population of the Empire is 10,000,000, including nearly 2,000,000 slaves and 250,000 aborigines.

Marriage of Miss Rothschild.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Miss Rothschild was to-day married with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of the ritualists, to Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke and equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Acquittal of Father Loftus, the Political Priest, in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The trial of Rev. Mr. Loftus, the first one of the Galway priests brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city, on the charge of having illegally used spiritual influence to intimidate voters and secure the election of Capt. Nolan to Parliament, was brought to a conclusion to-day, and resulted in acquittal, the jury having failed to agree.

An immense crowd thronged the court-room, and the announcement of the disagreement was received with tumultuous applause, which the judge vainly endeavored to check.

Bishop Mermillod to be Expelled from Geneva.

BERNE, Feb. 12.—The Federal Council have decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

BERNE, Feb. 12.—The Federal Council have addressed a letter to the Papal Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, denying, in a sharp manner, the right of the Pope to dismember the bishoprics of Switzerland. The council also requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss Government.

Electoral Reform in Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—A bill providing for ministerial electoral reform has received the approval of the Emperor, and will soon be presented to the Reichsrath.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Democratic Efforts to Keep up Disturbance—Who Oppose Compromise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The Democrats are making a desperate effort, hounded on by telegrams from Warmoth and McMillan, at Washington, to make it appear that the Senate Committee, in their report on the electoral vote, held that it should not be counted; that the decision of the Supreme Court was a nullity, and that the report of the Lynch Returning Board in favor of the present State Government was also a nullity.

A morning paper publishes a message from McEnery to the Odd-fellows' Hall Assembly, urging them to appropriate money to organize militia and police against the militia and police of the legal State Government. So far, little attention is paid to the effort made during the past few days in this direction. Public sentiment, with all these appeals, fails to respond.

Sensational dispatches are sent from Washington, urging that there be no compromise; that the Senate committee will report in favor of McEnery. Notwithstanding these dispatches from Warmoth and others, there is a rapidly growing demoralization in the Odd-fellows' Hall Assembly, and many of the country members say openly, if there is not a compromise, they will quit and go home.

There was a meeting last night of a large number of the Odd-fellows' Hall people, with several members of the Legislature. Ex-Gov. Hahn, of the Legal Legislature, proposed that if those entitled to their seats would come back and join them in inaugurating Reform measures, a sufficient number of Republicans to make a clear majority would pledge themselves to vote for such measures, and also to try and pass upon all contestants' rights to seats. Many of the "Liberals" favored this, but the Secesh Bourbons were averse to such a compromise, and opposed it. The meeting ended with no result.

The people begin to understand that it is the office-seekers, old Slidel Democrats, and Warmoth who are afraid of a compromise.

If the Senate committee, report in favor of seating Ray, and that there is a legal State Government, as decided by the Supreme Court of the State, it will satisfy the people very generally and effectually quiet matters. Almost the entire Democratic press of the country parishes regard the decision of the Supreme Court as settling that the Kellogg State Government is the only legitimate one and counsel acquiescence.

One great reason why there is so little disposition on the part of many of the people to respond to the inflammatory appeals of McEnery, Warmoth and Company, is that the Republican Legislature, the session of which is nearly closed, has passed no acts which are adverse to the interests of the State, while they have passed many good ones like the Bribery bill, reducing exorbitant fees heretofore received by officials, and thus far have not even drawn their per diem, notwithstanding the legislative warrants are now sold at 72 cents. What this Legislature would do has been the main capital of the Fusionists upon which to make incendiary attacks against the Republican State Government.

The Moore Murder at Dover, N. J.

The case of Solomon David Moore, accused of the murder of his wife, Mary Ann, at Dover, N. J., was called yesterday in the Morris County Court before a full bench, consisting of Judges Dalrymple, Dellicker, Fancher, and Kanouse. The court-room was densely crowded, and intense interest in the case manifested. Moore, the prisoner, occupied a seat at the side of one of his counsel. He presented the appearance of a dull-minded, but rather vicious man, with heavy face, small, quick eyes, fringed with light lashes, and wide mouth with thin lips. During the proceedings yesterday he manifested but little concern, and seemed to be indifferent to what was said or done.

After some delay a jury was impanelled to try the case.

Mr. De Mott opened for the prosecution by briefly reciting the facts of the murder, the particulars of which have been published. The brothers McAhern, who found the body, were examined for the prosecution. Their evidence was substantially the same as that given at the Coroner's inquest, a report of which has appeared in THE TIMES. The trial will be continued to-day.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—1:10 A. M.—The low barometer on Tuesday night over northern Mississippi and Alabama has moved north-eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast. Heavy rains have fallen from the Ohio Valley to the South and Middle Atlantic Coasts. The winds have veered to westerly and northerly over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, except over Texas where they are southerly, with clearing weather and falling temperature. Fresh to brisk and high northerly and easterly winds are now prevailing over the New-England and Middle States, with cloudy weather, and with snow from Connecticut to Pennsylvania and Virginia. Partly cloudy weather and north-westerly to north-easterly winds from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, westerly to northerly winds and clear weather. From Lake Erie to New-Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, falling temperature, and clearing weather during the day. For New-York and New-England, fresh and brisk winds, and high along the coast; cloudy weather and snow, the winds backing to northerly and westerly during Thursday night, with clearing weather and falling temperature. From the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, winds veering to easterly and southerly, increasing cloudiness, and possibly slight snow over the upper lake region. For the North-west, easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, with probably snow over Iowa and Minnesota. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, Baltimore, New-York, New-London, Boston; and Portland, Me.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	27°	3 P. M.	34°
6 A. M.	25°	6 P. M.	31°
9 A. M.	25°	9 P. M.	29°
12 M.	24°	12 P. M.	27°

Average, 31¼°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Pardon was issued yesterday to B. Brigerstoff, of South Carolina, imprisoned for Ku-klux crimes.

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee yesterday decided to hold their next State Convention on May 21.

Angus McCullough was killed at Allison & Bannan's foundry, Pottsville, Penn., by a large casting falling on him.

The colored people of Cincinnati last night celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a meeting and appropriate addresses.

Dr. Donnelly, of Hamilton, Canada, was found dead in his office Tuesday night. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Palmer provides that the State Board of Charities may add a lady to their board.

Gen. Pope has notified Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, that President Grant has ordered the removal of troops from the Cherokee neutral lands at once.

It is understood that Gov. Dix nominated to the Senate yesterday Hon. Dewitt C. Ellis, of Rochester, as Superintendent of the Bank Department.

The breaker of the Greenwood colliery, Pottsville, Penn., with 500 tons of coal, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

The National Association of Stove Manufacturers yesterday, in Pittsburg, Penn., re-elected Mr. John Sperry, of Albany, President for the ensuing year.

Charles C. Clark, junior editor of the Troy *Press*, died in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged thirty-two. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Thomas Riley and Henry Meher were seriously injured at the Sharon Station, N. Y., ore-beds, Tuesday, by a car loaded with ore breaking loose and shooting down an inclined plane.

Hugh Mullen, engineer of the passenger-train that collided with the coal-train at Mount Carbon on Saturday, died of his injuries Tuesday night. John Johnson, the fireman, is recovering.

A man named Beggs, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife, committed suicide in the jail at Owen Sound, Canada, Tuesday night, by hanging himself with a sheet taken from his bed.

A new trial for A. Holme, convicted, in St. Louis, of the murder of his wife, was refused yesterday, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, April 3. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court will be given.

Subscriptions to the centennial stock in Philadelphia are large. The Railroad Committee will raise at least $500,000 it is said. A grand mass-meeting will be held on Washington's birthday in aid of the cause.

The projected removal of the State Capitol from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Platt, Butler, Merrick, or Polk Counties, it is claimed, has a sufficient number of votes pledged to carry it through the Legislature.

The Agricultural and Direct Trade Convention, at Augusta, Ga., yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress in favor of cheap and uninterrupted transportation between the Mississippi River and the South Atlantic.

Hon. James Harlan, of Kentucky, has been designated by the Attorney-General to assist District-Attorney Wharton, of Louisville, in prosecuting persons for refusing to allow the reception of colored votes in the recent election.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $5,630,159 71; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,265,000; coin, $64,976,727 51; including in coin certificates, $23,665,000.

Circumstances which have lately transpired, have given rise to a suspicion that Charles King, of Albany, N. Y., who recently died very suddenly, was poisoned by his wife, who has left the city. Chemists are examining the case.

At Albany, yesterday, a jury in the case of William Wilcox, charged with the murder of Jacob Geib, a policeman, last Summer, was obtained. The prisoner became engaged in a quarrel with the deceased at the entrance to a lager-beer garden.

United States Marshal Atbey arrived at Louisville, Ky., from Lexington, yesterday, with the City Collector and Democratic inspectors of the city election in Lexington, arrested for violating the Fifteenth Amendment by preventing negroes voting.

In the matter of the petition of Messrs. Daniel E. Scannell and Charles Maden, of New-York, against the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, of South Carolina, Judge Bond, in Baltimore, yesterday, refused to review the decision of District Judge Bryan, of South Carolina.

The German steamer Humboldt, from Havre for New-York, fourteen days out, called at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 5th inst., short of coal. She encountered heavy weather, and lost one seaman and two boats. She took on board sixteen shipwrecked men from a vessel bound to New-York.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations for Postmasters: R. G. Pettebone, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary J. Martin, at Burlington, N. J.; J. P. Thresher, at Benton Harbor, Mich.; George R. Buckner, at St. Charles, Mo.; John M. Brainard, at Boone, Iowa; M. A. Breeden, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

Last Thursday evening George Gooch and William Timberlake, while returning home from Shelby City, Ky., were stopped by a negro highwayman and robbed, Timberlake losing $125. It afterward turned out that Gooch had paid the negro $10 to do the robbery, and when arrested Timberlake's money was found in Gooch's possession.

At a meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, E. D. Jones, of Albany; Vice-Presidents, D. F. Bishop, of Lockport; J. R. White, of New-York; R. E. Miller, of Chenango County; Recording Secretary, Frank L. Vincent, Troy; Corresponding Secretary, L. M. Pratt, Albany; Treasurer, Wilson Hunting, Albany.

Billiards in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A game of billiards was played this afternoon at Bumstead Hall between Edward Daniels, ex-champion of Massachusetts, and Melvin Foster, of Connecticut. There were 31 innings, and the highest run made by Foster was 133, and by Daniels 309 points. The game was 1,500 points, and was won by Daniels. The average number of points made each inning was—Daniels, 38.70; Foster, 33.67.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A Woman Beaten to Death by Her Husband at West Farms—The Inquest and Verdict.

Yesterday morning a brutal murder was committed in a tenement-house in the outskirts of the Village of West Farms, Westchester County, by James Ennis, a skin-dresser, the unfortunate victim being his wife, Anne. A report was circulated that the woman had died suddenly, but, as it was known that the deceased and her husband had often quarreled, Officer Schofield visited the house to ascertain the true state of affairs. He found the body lying on the floor, near the centre of the front or sitting room, with the head near the stove, and the feet toward the entrance door. Between the windows stood a table; in the corner of the room, to the left of the window, a rocking-chair, at right angles to which was a lounge resting against the wall behind the entrance-door. A small rear room, opening from this apartment, was evidently the bed-chamber of the family, which had consisted of father, mother, and four children under ten years of age. The appearance of the body led the officer to believe that the woman had not died a natural death, especially as the face was swollen and bruised, and stains of blood were upon it. He therefore suggested to Ennis the advisability of going to the police station with him in order that the Coroner might give a certificate of death. When Ennis reached the station Sergt. Steers noticed blood upon the man's boots, especially that on the right foot, and he therefore detained him until some further inquiries could be made. Ennis accounted for the blood by saying that he worked in Bushing's Tannery, but this explanation was not deemed satisfactory, and he was therefore locked up to await further developments. Sergt. Steers then went over to West Farms with Officer Schofield, and found that Mrs. Ennis had apparently been dead for several hours. From the neighbors the sergeant could learn but little as to the facts of the case; but from the children of the dead woman the following details were gleaned: On Tuesday Mrs. Ennis prepared, as usual, the mid-day meal. Her husband partook of his dinner and went out, returning home in about an hour very much intoxicated. Mrs. Ennis had, in the mean time, sat down in the rocking-chair, and had fallen asleep. Ennis kicked over the chair, and she fell on the floor. While in this position the brutal fellow kicked her on the head, and when she tried to rise he kicked her back again. He then several times kicked her on the head, back, and face, and afterward threw himself upon her. Grasping her by the throat with his left hand, he was about to stab her with a sharp-pointed harness-maker's knife, when his daughter Mary, aged ten years, rushed to him and managed to get the knife from his hand. The ruffian then doubled his fist and struck the prostrate woman several times in the face. Subsequently he seized a scissors, and holding it in the position of a dirk, attempted again to stab his unfortunate victim. This time his daughter Annie, aged eight years, perceived the intention of her drunken and infuriated father, and, partly by childish force and partly by persuasion, got the weapon from him. He then renewed his assault upon his wife with his fist, and continued to strike and kick her at different times up to 6 o'clock—the time being determined in the children's minds by the blowing of the whistle. At this time, Ennis, apparently tired out, threw himself on the lounge and fell into a sleep, and the children, little knowing that their mother was then, doubtless, dead, went to bed.

About 7½ o'clock in the evening, Ennis woke from his drunken slumber, and found that his wife was dead. He awoke his eldest daughter, Mary, and told her that her mother had died, but the poor child, scarcely realizing the fact, made some reply, and went to sleep again.

Having ascertained these facts, Sergt. Steers gave directions for the removal of the body to the Tremont Police-station for the purposes of a post-mortem examination and the holding of an inquest. During the afternoon Drs. Rubenstein and Heywood held the autopsy, and found considerable rigor mortis, especially in the arms and legs. There were four scalp wounds on the head—two close together on the right side, one one inch long, the other one and a half inches in length, descending toward the ear; on the left side a scar of an old wound, and a fresh wound one inch in length, and at the back of the head a semi-circular wound, the points being about one inch apart. Only one of these wounds, that nearest the right ear, penetrated the scalp to the skull. There was no injury to the top of the skull, but there was a bruise of the temporal muscle, with a little effused blood. The brain was nearly normal, a little fluid only being diffused in the convolutions. The face was bruised, both eyes being swollen, and there were bruises on the hands and arms. The left lung had traces of pneumonia, but the right lung was healthy. The heart was very fatty, with the walls thickened and fatty degeneration. In fact, all the organs were enveloped in fat. The liver was of normal size, but fatty; the stomach very much dilated, and the mucous membranes congested, as were the upper part of the intestines. The kidneys were also waxy.

The post-mortem examination having been held, Coroner J. M. Miller, assisted by Justice D. R. Shiel, last evening impanelled a jury and commenced the inquest. The child, Mary Ennis, told her story in a simple manner, embracing the details given above. Although closely questioned by the jury, she did not waver on the material points of the case, and evidently did not realize the fact that she was placing her father's life and liberty in peril.

Mrs. Catherine Cochrane, who resides on the first floor of the same house with Ennis, said she saw him going up-stairs drunk some time after the dinner hour on Tuesday, and subsequently heard a noise, but took no notice, as such occurrences often happened. She knew Ennis and his wife frequently quarreled. The first that witness knew of Mrs. Ennis' death was when the neighbors visited the house yesterday morning.

Drs. Rubenstein and Heywood gave the result of the post-mortem examination. The former said he found no traces of alcohol in the woman's body. He thought the injuries alone were not sufficient to cause death, as a person thus diseased might die at any moment. A healthy person would not die from such wounds, as the skull was not fractured at all. A shock might produce death.

The Coroner read the evidence of the girl Mary, when Dr. Rubenstein said that under such a struggle as that described by the child, he thought the woman would die, but had she not been so excited she might have been alive now.

The case was then given to the jury, who retired, and shortly before 9 o'clock last evening returned with the following verdict:

We, the jury in the case of the death of Ann Ennis, do find that deceased came to her death by fatty degeneration of the heart, and that her death was hastened by violence received at the hands of her husband, James Ennis, on the afternoon of the 11th of February, 1873.

The prisoner was, therefore, committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, he said he was forty years of age, born in Ireland, resided at West Farms, by occupation a skin-dresser or laborer, and had nothing to say at present to the charge against him. His victim was a muscular woman, aged thirty, and was born in West Farms, where both, by their frequent quarrels, had given the authorities a great amount of trouble.

Probable Wife-Murder.

The Twentieth Ward was the scene, last night, of a quarrel between a man and his wife which will, in all probability, result in the death of the latter. Anthony Callaghan, thirty-nine years of age, came home drunk to the apartments occupied by himself and family in the tenement-house No. 447 West Fortieth-street. His wife, Ellen Callaghan, who, from all that can be learned, bears the character of a good industrious woman, began chiding Callaghan for being drunk. He caught up a tea-cup from the table and threw it at her. The missile struck the unfortunate woman in the head, causing a terrible scalp wound and fracturing her skull. She fell senseless to the floor, and Callaghan endeavored to escape, but the neighbors giving the alarm, he was apprehended by the officer on post in Fortieth-street, and taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and locked up. Dr. Huxart was called in and pronounced Mrs. Callaghan's injuries fatal.

Arrest of Judges for Refusing to Receive Colored Votes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Collector Robinson and eight Democratic Judges of Lexington, Ky., were arrested, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, for refusing to receive the votes of colored men at the recent municipal election. A committee of substantial citizens of that place are now in Washington in consultation with the Government in reference to the same matter.

LOUISIANA.

Close of the Examination of Witnesses—Final Statements to be Made by Warmoth and McMillan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation this morning.

Mr. Ray called the attention of the Committee to the returns of the Wharton Board from Carroll Parish, to which the Supervisor of Registration swore on Nov. 29, and those of Point Coupe and St. Tammany, sworn to on the 15th, La Fourche on the 14th, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, and Grant on the 13th, Madison on the 12th, Jefferson not sworn to. In all these parishes the commissioners of election were sworn by the supervisors without authority of law. In Jefferson Parish the returns from twelve of the boxes were not sworn to by the Commissioners; those from Catahoula and St. Bernard were not sworn to. Mr. Ray claimed that the returns should have been sworn to immediately after they were made up, and that the dates of some of the affidavits above mentioned showed that the returns must have been tampered with after being made up. Mr. Ray read from the thirty-fourth section of the Registration act a clause giving supervisors authority to administer oaths. He also read the dates upon which the commissioners were sworn.

MR. JAQUES' TESTIMONY IMPUGNED.

Mr. Delavan was then sworn. Mr. Sypher asked witness whether he knew Mr. Jaques, and, if so, what was his character.

Mr. Logan, Chairman pro tem., said that if this examination was intended to impeach Jaques' character it would be interminable; and, in view of the limited time before the committee, he desired that questions should relate to statements made by Jaques while before the committee.

Witness examined by Mr. Ray—Mr. Jaques' statement that he had told him that he (witness) was Supervisor of Registration in 1868, and that he stuffed the ballot-boxes, was false; he never had anything to do with an election in Louisiana until 1870; in 1872 was special United States Deputy Marshal in the Fifth Ward of New-Orleans; did not tell Jaques that he knew of frauds in the Seventh and Eighth Wards that would overthrow the Kellogg party; knew nothing of the Seventh or Eighth Wards.

By Mr. Logan—Did not tell Jaques that he handled ballot-boxes in 1870.

Mr. Schewnaker was sworn. Mr. Sypher said he wanted to prove by these two witnesses that Jaques was paid by the opposition to come here and testify, but since the committee did not seem inclined to listen to such evidence, he had little else to ask.

Mr. Alcorn said Jaques might have told the truth, even if he was paid for coming.

Mr. Schewnaker was not examined.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

G. J. Chivilla, sworn and examined by Gov. Warmoth—Has resided in Mackintosh Parish for eighteen or twenty years; the portion of that parish which was given to the new parish of Red River was thickly populated and largely Republican; thinks that from 800 to 1,000 voters were put into the new parish; about 200 voters were taken from Mackintosh and put into the new parish of Vernon at about the same time; was Inspector of Customs for the Second District of New-Orleans in 1872; was United States Supervisor of Registration in the Seventh Ward at the same time.

Gov. Warmoth wished to prove that the employes of the Custom-house were at the court when Judge Durell made his election orders for the purpose of connecting the United States officials with the action of the Judge, but as it was considered immaterial he waived the point.

Witness saw no manufacturing of affidavits at Henry's office.

Mr. Ray questioned witness concerning the polling-places in Mackintosh, but elicited nothing new.

By Mr. Ray—Don't know that he saw anything of the preparation of affidavits in New-Orleans. Saw the preparation of affidavits for men who might be prevented from voting. This was done in the Marshal's office by several clerks.

A COMMISSIONER OF ELECTION.

Henry E. Roberson, sworn and examined by Gov. Warmoth—Was United States Marshal in Washington Parish. Lives in New-Orleans. Was appointed by Mr. Packard. Mr. Barkdall went with him as United States Supervisor, and his (Barkdall's) son as deputy marshal, both of whom were residents of New-Orleans; after the election returned to New-Orleans, and on Nov. 14 went to St. Helena Parish as United States Commissioner to prove whether the election had been fraudulent or fair; was appointed by Judge Durell; the parish gave about 200 Democratic majority; took 454 affidavits and carried them to the railroad station; then went back and got a few more. The first lot went to the Longstreet board; kept the others himself; took about 350 himself, and deputized two others, who took about 100 more; was told by a lawyer that he had authority to do so, but knew nothing about the law; signed the affidavits taken by the Commissioners himself; would not sign them until he had seen the registration papers of the parties, sworn by himself or deputies. Don't know why he did not return the second batch. Thought he had proved sufficient frauds without them.

By Mr. Trumbull—Received no pay as United States Commissioner; did not expect any. Was sent out by Herwig and Sypher. Herwig paid him $35 for his expenses. His assistants were paid nothing. Herwig paid witness' expenses in Washington Parish. Herwig told him to go to the latter parish and see that the election was fairly conducted. Witness had Republican tickets, which he gave and explained to the men at the polls, telling them to vote quickly, so that the votes could not be tampered with. Two men came to the polls without registration papers, and the commissioners asked witness whether they should be allowed to vote. Witness said, "let them vote," and they did vote. Showed the St. Helena affidavits to Herwig, and left them at his house. Next day he gave them to a brother of Herwig employed in the Custom-house. Understood that Herwig took them to the Custom-house.

By Mr. Ray—The result of witness' investigations in St. Helena clearly proved fraud.

By Mr. Logan—The affidavits taken were those of men who had voted. Did not take those of men who were prevented from voting, though he might have done so.

MORE OF THE AFFIDAVITS.

L. H. Barkdall, sworn and examined by Gov. Warmoth—Was employed in the general warehouse when I was sent to Washington Parish as a deputy marshal. E. F. Herwig, candidate for the State Senate, and brother of the two Custom-house Herwigs, is proprietor of that warehouse. After he returned to New-Orleans Herwig sent him to the Collector's office, where, he said, he wanted him to do some work. Herwig and two clerks were there fixing up affidavits. Witness read names in affidavits and the chief clerk of the Collector of Customs made up a list. He found some blanks were without the name of a witness, some were not signed by a commissioner, and many were without the number of the box at which the parties had voted. Asked Herwig if all were to be counted, and he said, "Yes, every one." Understood that the list was to be filed with the United States Court, and that the affidavits were to be counted by the Lynch board. Was employed on the work two days. The two Herwigs were very anxious to have all the affidavits completed. This was the day before the Lynch board made their returns. The next day Herwig, his employer, asked him if he had seen the paper. Witness said he had not. Herwig said; "Well, I am all right; I am returned by 800 majority." Asked him how he was returned. He said he told the board to have it done; that he had very hard work to carry Wann and Davis, candidates for the House, through, but he did it. Thinks he saw Roberson fixing up affidavits after that.

By Mr. Trumbull—Thinks he saw Longstreet at the Collector's office while fixing the affidavits, but is not positive. The Deputy Collector arranged the papers, and had his chief clerk copy them. Did not put names on blank affidavits, though there were many such. Did not look at the tally list, and supposes that they were returned blank. Herwig said he had to work hard to get Wann returned, because he was not elected; said if he was defeated it would be on Wann's account.

By Mr. Logan—Don't know whether he is now Herwig's clerk; he was when he left New-Orleans on the 4th. It was the general opinion in the office that Herwig was not elected. This was the first time he had been engaged in making up returns, and he hoped it would be the last.

By Mr. Ray—Don't know why he was summoned before the committee; had freely admitted in conversation that he did not think Herwig was elected, and even told Herwig so.

Mr. McMillan asked leave to file sworn statements of the supervisor of the Parish of Rapides, and of two citizens of Bossier, relating to the election.

Mr. Ray objected to the filing of ex parte statements.

Mr. Logan asked if they were sent in with the returns, and upon receiving a negative answer, he said they were not admissible as evidence.

Gov. Warmoth said that similar statements had already been admitted.

Mr. Logan—Well, I'm not going by what has been done. I say they are not legal evidence.

WARMOTH TRYING TO PROVE CONSPIRACY.

Gov. Warmoth called J. F. Duncy, who testified that he was present during an interview between Kellogg, Fields, and others, when Fields said, "We are gone. We are beat, and we are going to break open the ballot-boxes in order to—"

Mr. Ray objected to this evidence. There had been no attempt to show that boxes were broken open.

Gov. Warmoth said he wanted to prove that an appeal to the United States Court had been determined upon, and that Durell had agreed to issue the order concerning the State-house, and that during the interview in question Mr. Kellogg said that Durell had said that he would do certain things, which afterward were done. He understood the committee to have decided that he could offer evidence to prove conspiracy between Durell and certain prominent Republican politicians.

Messrs. Logan and Carpenter held that he could not examine the witness unless he had heard something concerning the agreement from Durell himself.

Mr. Hill thought that under the ruling of the committee he could tell what Kellogg, a party to the alleged conspiracy, said!

Mr. Alcorn expressed no opinion.

Messrs. Morton, Trumbull, and Anthony were absent.

Mr. Warmoth waived his point.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Mr. McMillan filed in evidence a list of Fusion legislators who have at any time taken part in the Kellogg body; also, a copy of a protest of himself and other holding-over Senators against Pinchback's organization of the Senate.

Gov. Warmoth filed samples of the certificates of registers of each parish relative to the election of the Legislators returned by the DeFerrit board. He then commenced to make a statement of the facts and law governing his appointment and removal of Secretaries of State Bovee, Herron, and Wharton, but the hour for counting the votes of the Electoral College having arrived, he was interrupted, and the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

All witnesses were discharged. Messrs. Warmoth and McMillan will make their final statements to-morrow, and a little more evidence may be taken, after which the Louisiana case will lapse into the obscurity of the secret sessions.

SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Remarks of the New Harbor-Master—Copy of a Petition to Congress.

The regular meeting of the Ship-Owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 52 Pine-street, Mr. J. E. Brett in the Chair. Capt. E. B. Seaman, the newly-appointed Captain of the Port, was introduced to the Association, and spoke at length upon the abuses to which ship-owners have been subjected by the harbor-master under the late régime. He promised that as soon as his term of office commenced, he would remedy these abuses, which have so greatly injured the commerce of New-York.

The bill recently introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Patterson, entitled "An act to create a Board of Commerce for the port of New-York, and to define its powers and duties," was brought to the notice of the association, and will be made the subject of discussion at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

It was resolved to forward the following petition, signed by a large number of the Ship-Owners' Association, to Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

We, the undersigned, ship-owners, agents, and merchants of New-York, respectfully petition your honorable body as follows:

First—That the unloading of vessels at night, under proper restrictions, to facilitate the commerce of the port, be permitted. (There are many cases in which the unloading could be done with great benefit to commerce and no detriment to the Government, as unlading of coals and bulky cargoes.)

Second—That the forfeiture of vessels for acts of smuggling by persons on board be no longer allowed, but instead, the guilty party be punished by fine or imprisonment. It is manifest that owners of vessels cannot control the acts of their captains or crews in a foreign port, and equally manifest that it is unjust to innocent owners and detrimental to commerce to forfeit their property for acts of their servants, done without said owner's consent or connivance.

After the transaction of the ordinary routine business the meeting adjourned.

AT THE BAR.

The Scannel Trial—Three More Jurors Obtained.

The trial of John Scannel, for the murder of Thomas Donohue, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. Only three jurors were selected during the day, making, in addition to the seven already obtained, ten jurors impaneled. Two long panels have been exhausted; three peremptory challenges have been made by the prosecution and twelve for the defense.

The following jurors were excused from serving on the trial: John F. Kraft, Jr., Charles N. Kent, Walter Taylor, Jacob Ryer, Thomas M. Sanderson, Thomas H. King, John H. Scardefield, Adolph Hallgarten, Anthony Seagrist, Wm. De Forrest, Henry Reed, Jr., and Charles Raymond.

Geo. E. Smith, watchmaker, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth-street, was accepted as the eighth juror, having been found satisfactory to the prosecution and the defense.

Henry Krewolf, printer, No. 331 West Twenty-fourth-street, was accepted as the ninth juror, and James L. Linnard, of No. 41 South-street, was sworn in as the tenth juror.

Timothy Shea was challenged peremptorily by District-Attorney Phelps while Mr. Shea was under examination.

Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court, whispered something to Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Beach accused Mr. Sparks of acting improperly in making a communication to the prosecuting officer respecting a juror.

Judge Brady hastened to the defense of the clerk, and said that it was not only proper for a court officer, but for any bystander having information tending to show the incompetence of a juror, to communicate it to the counsel on both sides. The lawyers engaged in the case were bound to see the law carried out. The whole object of the investigation was to get an honest jury, and if they did not, those proceedings were all a perfect farce.

Mr. Beach said those statements were very proper, but his position was that the prosecuting official, who was there to aid in selecting a jury, should not have his judgment controlled by communications from others.

The District-Attorney, addressing the court, said it was hardly necessary for him to remark that his judgment was not to be controlled by any officer.

Jacob Smith, Wm. H. Barker, Isaac W. Winn, James Mooney, Isaac Leichman, W. G. Flanneur, Sigmond Feuchtwanger, Gottlieb F. Klots, Oliver W. Buckingham, Robert M. Pratt, Benjamin Lichtenstein, Asher L. Phillips, Morris Finn, Samuel J. Pote, August Fenn, Ed. F. Browning, Samuel Josephs, Wm. R. Jenkins, Edward M. Knox, Abel K. Thompson, Hyman Israel, Liebman Libman, Geo. F. Gantz, and Isaac Sonnenberg were also excused. This exhausted the jury panel, and the Court adjourned to this morning. The names of the jurors now impanelled are

1. Samuel Dreyfus, No. 151 East Fifty-fifth-street.
2. James M. Quigley, No. 34 West Fifteenth-street; no business.
3. James C. Wells, No. 227 West Thirty-eighth-street; merchant.
4. David D. Nile, No. 48 Walker-street; salesman.
5. John J. Bragg, No. 92 Desbrosses-street; fruit-dealer.
6. Allan B. Terry, No. 206 West Twenty-ninth-street; clerk.
7. Theodore E. Studley, No. 28 Park-place; merchant.
8. George E. Smith, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth-street; watches.
9. Henry Krewolf, No. 331 West Thirty-fourth-street; printer.
10. James R. Linnard, No. 41 South-street; merchant.

The Donellan Homicide—The Prisoner Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of John Doris, for the murder of Thomas Donellan, was resumed in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, when District-Attorney Garretson proceeded to sum up. He said that the assault was not of a nature to warrant a plea of self-defense, nor was there sufficient provocation offered for the murder. Mr. A. S. Cloke followed for the defense. He contended that the prisoner had received sufficient provocation to warrant his using a pistol in self-defense.

Judge Bedle charged the jury. He said that they could not bring in a verdict of manslaughter, unless they believed that Doris had sufficient provocation to warrant his shooting Donellan. If they did not think the prisoner had sufficient provocation they must find him guilty of murder in either the first or second degree. The jury then retired, and in half an hour returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

A Sawdust Swindler Held Under a United States Law.

Henry Jennings, of No. 74 Bleecker-street, was arrested yesterday by the City Hall Police, charged with being a "boodler," or one who sends circulars through the mails advertising to sell counterfeit money, and who thinks to keep within the law by sending a package of sawdust instead of the counterfeit. He was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, and committed, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Criminals of this class have often been discharged immediately after their arrest, because, through the looseness of the United States law, they had not technically violated any statute. Yesterday, however, in the case of Jennings, Assistant United States District-Attorney Denike cited the act of Congress of June 8, 1872, in which it is made a penal offense "to devise schemes to defraud by opening correspondence through the United States mails," and, as this covered his case, the alleged "boodler" was held, establishing a precedent which may be useful.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 13: 65½, 337, 333, 383, 495, 493, 514, 515.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J., Court opens at 11 A. M.—773, The People ex rel Stemmler vs. McGuire; 2096, Whiting, Jr., Administrator, vs. The Mayor; 514½, Jones vs. Schreyer; 662, Osgood et al. vs. McCarthy; 663, Osgood vs. Lacy; 806, Barber vs. Wall; 968½, Cole vs. Spence et al.; 1010, Balch vs. Fleming; 1062, The Turn Verein of New-York, vs. Weber et al.; 1178, Prentiss vs. Huntington; 654, Howe vs. Cohalon; 900, Albertson vs. Smith et al.; 964, Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 2182, Crohus et al. vs. Stark et al.; 2213, Spaulding et al. vs. Leroy; 508, Don vs. Valette et al.; 1066, Nussbaum et al. vs. Oppenheimer; 1122, Hanratty vs. Murray et al.; 1158, Johnson vs. Narragansett Steamship Company; 1160, Weaver vs. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Demurrer—33, Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al. Issues of Law and Fact—215, Berge vs. Muller; 220, Lee vs. Glass et al.; 224, Dailey et al. vs. Hascall; 177, Schenck et al. vs. Ingraham, Jr., et al.; 194, Lee et al. vs. Lawrence et al.; 243, Arnaud vs. Buddensick; 244, Lee vs. Jewell, Executrix, et al.; 245, Cram vs. Tweed et al.; 246, Same vs. Same; 247, Redfield vs. American National Bank et al.; 248, Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.; 249, Andes vs. Douglass; 250, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wright; 251, Baxter vs. Eckstien et al.; 258, Erie Railway Company vs. Gould; 258½, Hurson et al. vs. McElhenny et al.; 260, Einstein vs. Dean et al.; 261, Estel vs. Beam; [illegible], Mosback vs. Post et al.; 263, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 264, Sanders vs. Poor et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—64, Guidet vs. The Board of Apportionment, &c.; 70, The People, &c., Brower, vs. Earle, Auditor; 71, Johnson et al. vs. Green, Controller; 73, Walter vs. Earle, Auditor; 74, Walter vs. Green, Controller; 98, The Tenth National Bank vs. Green, Controller; 100, The Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 104, Anderson vs. The Mayor; 128, In the matter of Finlay; 133, In re Ashman et al.; 134, In re Hayden; 135, In re Amerman; 136, In re Adams; 137, In re Finlay; 139, Purdy vs. Metzger; 146, Platt vs. Gleason et al.; 151, In the matter of Downey; 152, In re Castree; 153, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 154, In re Gansman; 155, In re Downey; 156, In the matter of Don Alonzo Cushman; 212, In the matter of Miller; 213, In the matter of Astor; 214, In the matter of Dagro; 215, In the matter of Astor; 216, In the matter of Fitzpatrick; 217, In the matter of Cushman; 218, In the matter of Astor; 219, In the matter of Smith; 289, McGregor vs. Spencer; 305, Welsh vs. Clews; 301, Irwin et al. vs. Walker; 304, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 306, Kendall et al. vs. Brice; 307, Brill vs. Kendall; 308, Rose et al. vs. Schmidt et al.; 309, New-York Chromo Company vs. Scott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2325, Haw vs. Mason et al.; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1941, Frye et al. vs. De Castro et al.; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 151, Ladd vs. Arkell et al.; 1963, Deliert vs. The Humboldt Insurance Company; 1571, Shackelford vs. France; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 1927, Ely et al. vs. Sylvester; 1975, Goldstein et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1977, Ohlman vs. Rooke; 1979, Giddings vs. Connor; 1981, Struthers et al. vs. Folger et al.; 1987, Cun vs. Schwetzler; 1995, Boyd vs. Dowling.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1940, Lyman vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1692, Deen vs. De Witt; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1898, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan; 370, McGrath vs. Bell; 2346, Goodrich vs. Sweeney; 1360, Virtue vs. Walsh; 1526, Heinstein vs. Cyrane; 1584, McCormick vs. Davis; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt; 1454, Ryan vs. Galligan.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—52, Seabury vs. Hinsen; 60, Craftsmen's Life Insurance Society vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company; 11, Voorhis, Receiver, vs. Simpson et al.; 64, Harris vs. Loewenstein et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—653, Oliver vs. Stuart; 1741, Sherarey, infant, vs. Solans; 1753, Gardner vs. Sherwood; 1559, Roache vs. Lycoming Insurance Company; 1560, Roache vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 977, Philson vs. Van Nest; 1596, Kiernan vs. The Anchor Life Insurance Company; 1761, Nailor vs. Patterson; 1804, Pollock vs. Michaelis; 1805, Jackson et al. vs. Delany; 1739, Blake vs. Price et al.; 1792, Witzler et al. vs. North German Lloyd; 1790, Rhineman vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1689, Hulbran vs. Hester; 772, Ewing vs. Salomon; 1780, Bailey vs. Dillan; 1874, Ketchum vs. Morse; 1777, Lee vs. Huff.

COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1709, Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson; 290, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1254, Shields vs. Leaky; 1617, Carlus vs. Beebe; 2921, Rathman vs. Rathman; 1598, Haddin vs. Shapter; 3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 481, Eisner vs. Johnson; 1818, Austin vs. Ingraham, Jr.; 1820, Conant vs. Gordon; 1822, White vs. Farley; 1831, Herzig et al. vs. Aub et al.; 1834, Memmenkamp vs. Shaffer; 1835, Loughlin vs. Murphy; 1836, Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1837, Bartlett vs. Bradley; 1838, Seigel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1840, Gibson vs. Boarden; 1842, West, by Guardian, vs. Thorn; 1846, Bucking vs. Long Island Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1382, Birdsall vs. Cantel; 1320, Kempner vs. O'Brien; 1434, Field vs. Caffe; 1416, Frank vs. Louis; 1848, Bailey vs. Wing; 1278, Becker vs. Keogh; 1364, The Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Silberstone; 1936, Lillienthal vs. Reifferscheedt; 1170, Nussbaum vs. Glover; 2078, Hayman vs. Kelley; 820, Potterton vs. Dodd; 1431, Bowne vs. Merrell; 1440, Homer vs. Quetting; 1444, Clark vs. Young; 1446, McCready vs. Stewart.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—, Barton vs. Herman; 1650, Kuyvitske vs. Kinkel; 1407, Solomons vs. Smith; 2079, Erling vs. Bolkart; 1423, Adams vs. Dreyfuss; 1461, Roe vs. Pride; 1369, Carpenter vs. Sutherland; 1401, Sanger vs. Rittmiller; 1455, Jerges vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 823, Cowen vs. Dodd; 1467, Solomons vs. Mahoney; 1469, Hall vs. Fisher; 1471, Acker vs. Bowen; 1473, Read vs. Hoger; 1477, Campbell vs. Brundidge.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—988, Leidendorf vs. Lowson; 1712, O'Reilly vs. Meikel; 1695, Dugro vs. Von Lilienthal; 1731, Dugro vs. Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John McCabe, rape; Michael McCarthy, James Duffy, John O'Connell, William Hennessey, Bernard Conroy, felonious assault and battery; Richard Moselin, John Quinn, Isaac Ephraim, Louis Jacobs, Mary Wiesing, Abraham Green, Abraham Greenthal, Patrick McMahon, Henry Martin, Louis Walker, burglary; Marcus Katz, Eli Jarlick, receiving stolen goods; James Cusick, Charles A. Grathe, Barney Kiernan, assault and battery; John G. O'Donnell, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Roger O'Neill, robbery; John McGuire, burglary; Edward Kelly, George Kegal, Casper Kanner, Conrad King, John Rosa, Michael Rosa, Savaro Achilla, Philomena Dijano, Leonora Gross, Nester Wasserman, felonious assault and battery; Michael O'Brien, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Williams, Frank Johnson, grand larceny; George Olney, false pretenses; Frank Masterson, Clarence Manning, William Hall, felonious assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 1236, 63, 87, 90, 91, 105, 150, 163, 182, 239, 193, 240, to 257 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 12.

By Judge Davis.

Craig et al. *vs.* Wassermann et al.; motion denied without costs.

Hopping et al. *vs.* Behreng; motion granted; costs to abide event.

In the matter of the petition of T. Egan for accounting, &c.; prayer of the petition must be denied, &c.

Holliday *vs.* Williams; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing and $30 for trial fee, &c.

By Judge Barrett.

Hoffman *vs.* Treadwell et al.; findings settled.

Baker *vs.* Hogel et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

By Judge Freedman.

Schaffer *vs.* Fistan; motion granted.

Hurmann *vs.* Marsh; order granted.

Wilson *vs.* Wilson; order settling issues, &c.

Devlin *vs.* Kissel; order opening default.

Levy *vs.* Demuth; order for commission.

Hamburger *vs.* Demuth; order for commission.

Winston *vs.* English; order to examine plaintiff before trial.

Parsons *vs.* Frost et al.; order sustaining demurrer.

American Corrugated Iron Company *vs.* Henry Eisner et al.; order continuing and redocketing lien.

By Judge Monell.

Knapp *vs.* Roche; order overruling demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF THE CITY FOR RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Samuel Schuyler, Executor, vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff in this action brought suit to recover $2,500 damages, for injuries sustained by the steamboat Carrie, by reason of a sunken pier opposite Fifty-ninth-street, in the North River. The defense was the Captain's contributive negligence in failing to communicate to the pilot of the boat his previous knowledge of the sunken pier. On behalf of plaintiff, it was contended that the Captain had not been guilty of any negligence in failing to warn the pilot, because, though he had knowledge of the obstruction some months before, he had reason to believe that the City had performed its duty by either removing the obstruction or placing a buoy over it. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $2,300.

Devlin, Miller & Trull, for plaintiff; D. J. Deane, for the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

FIRE INSURANCE—THE DEFENSE OF FRAUDULENT OVER-VALUATION.

Charles E. and Theodore Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Plaintiffs in this action were grocers in Jersey City, and were insured in several companies, including the defendant in this suit, for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $7,500. Plaintiffs, having been burned out, put in their claims, estimating their stock at over $10,000. The companies resisted the claims on the ground of fraudulent overvaluation, asserting that the stock did not exceed $3,000, and that the known overvaluation by plaintiffs forfeited the policies. The claims were referred, by consent, to three referees, two grocers and one lawyer, who, after consultation, agreed to make no report. Subsequently the grocers made a report of their own against the plaintiffs. This report, and the judgment entered thereon, were subsequently set aside by the Court for irregularity, and the cases came up for trial before a jury in their order. All the cases—three in all—were decided in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, the judgment in the present case having been rendered, yesterday, for $2,712 88.

O. E. Bright for plaintiffs; ex-Judge Jones and Howard Ellis for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES—SAMPLES NOT BAGGAGE.

Sackett, Davis & Co. vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies.—The plaintiffs in this case sued the defendants to recover $3,000 for injuries to jewelry samples, caused by the New-Hamburg disaster. The samples were contained in an ordinary Saratoga trunk, and were passing over the road as baggage. A motion was made on behalf of defendants to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that samples of this character were not baggage in the ordinary acceptation of that term, and the company was not liable for the loss unless the character of the goods was disclosed at the time of shipment, and freight paid accordingly. The motion to dismiss the complaint was granted.

Brown, Estes & Brown for plaintiff; ex-Judge Strong and Frank Loomis for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL—TERM—PART I.—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

CONTRACTOR'S LIABILITY FOR HIS WORKMEN'S NEGLIGENCE.

Daniel W. Snow vs. Cornelius O'Reilly.—Plaintiff in this case sued the defendant to recover $300, for a carriage claimed to have been broken through the carelessness of defendant's workmen. Defendant was a contractor and builder, and as such had a pile of stones and sand opposite a building going up on Seventh-avenue. A portion of the stone pile was covered with sand, so as to lead the passer by to suppose it was a pile of sand only. Plaintiff's driver, supposing it to be sand attempted to drive the carriage through it, but coming in contact with the stones, the injuries complained of were caused. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount—$300.

Mr. Pannes for plaintiff; Clarence Hand for defendant.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Report from the Sanitary Committee—The Small-Pox Epidemic.

The usual weekly session of the Board of Health was held yesterday. A communication from the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, asking to be relieved from fines, amounting to $500, imposed upon them by the board at its last meeting, for violations of the Sanitary Code, was received and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The attorney reported that all the butchers who had been persistently violating the Sanitary Code, by slaughtering within the limits prescribed by the ordinances of the board, had discontinued the business after he had obtained judgments against them.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the accumulations of refuse matter in the City. It recommends the utmost vigilance in securing cleanliness, and early and decisive action in the removal of all offensive and putrifying matter before the warm weather renders them detrimental to health. The amount of stable refuse on vacant grounds on the east and west sides of the town far exceeds any former Winter. Permission was given to deposit this material on the plea of obstruction in the river by ice, and under promise of using gypsum to prevent escape of noxious gases. At the time of inspection no obstruction existed in the river, and the use of gypsum was from the first dispensed with. The committee recommended the removal of this nuisance, and the grounds thoroughly cleaned by the middle of March. At the foot of Forty-sixth-street and Thirty-third-street, East River, are immense collections of street dirt and garbage of a most putrescible character, deposited by the Street-cleaning Bureau. Such accumulations have been made in violation of the Sanitary Code, and have been expressly forbidden by this board. Deposits were being made at the time of inspection, though there was not a particle of ice along the shore. The committee recommends the instant removal of this street refuse, and no more deposits made.

The committee submitted for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all licenses for permits heretofore granted by this board to deposit stable manure or straw upon vacant grounds within the City limits, be and the same are hereby revoked, and that the City Sanitary Inspector be and is hereby instructed to cause the vacant lots and places now used for the deposit of manure to be inspected, and proper complaints to be forwarded for the order required in each instance.

Resolved, That the Board of Police be and are hereby requested to enforce the ordinances of this board against the deposit of street dirt and garbage on vacant grounds, and to cause the immediate removal of all such accumulations.

The report was accepted by the board, and the resolutions were adopted.

THE NIGHT-SOIL CONTRACT.

President Bosworth reported that all efforts to find Mr. John Hart, of No. 46 Broadway, who, at the last meeting of the Board, put in the lowest bid for the contract for removing the night-soil from the City, had proved futile, and therefore no progress could be made in awarding the contract. The President therefore asked for further instructions in the matter, and the board adopted a resolution instructing Judge Bosworth, in conjunction with the Controller, to award the contract to the next lowest bidder, the terms not to exceed $20,000 per annum. The next lowest bidder was J. C. Ridden, who offered to do the work at $20,000 per annum.

The communication from the Board of Police in reply to the resolution of the Board of Health, inquiring as to the practicability of removing all ashes and garbage from the City before 8 A. M. each day, and which has heretofore been published in THE TIMES, was referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report.

REPORT ON SMALL-POX.

Dr. E. H. Janes, presented an elaborate report on small-pox, as follows:

Of the 16 cases of small-pox reported last week 12 of the patients were vaccinated in infancy; 1 three years ago; and in 3 cases the facts regarding vaccination were not ascertained. The number of cases during the corresponding week of last year was 70. By referring to the weekly statement, it will be seen that small-pox has declined during the last week from 24 to 16, or one-third less. This is a gratifying exhibit, particularly in view of the fact that the disease has assumed, and for a long time past maintained, an epidemic form of grave proportions in some other cities in constant and daily communication with New-York. It also illustrates the importance and efficacy of dealing with this disease in such a manner as to deprive it of the material on which to feed, and thus to limit, if not entirely arrest, its progress. Indeed there is no question that vaccination properly performed and timely repeated will afford entire immunity from small-pox in a vast majority of instances, notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion that "there is at present all over the world a peculiar susceptibility to the contagion not controlled by vaccination." The experience of other cities but confirms the conclusions derived from that of our own, not only in the success attending active measures for suppressing the disease, but also in the disastrous consequences following the neglect of such measures. While Boston was without the proper sanitary authority, and house to house vaccination was neglected, small-pox appeared among its citizens and spread to an alarming extent, producing a large amount of human suffering, destroying many lives, obstructing trade, and seriously threatening its importance as a commercial city. The recent organization of an efficient Board of Health and the adoption of decisive measures in dealing with this disease, has already reduced its proportions to a limit entirely within sanitary control, and Boston has escaped not only a pestilence but a serious commercial disaster. The same may be said of Lowell in its recent conflict with this disease; and, indeed, other cities have had similar experience, many of them, as our records show, having from time to time contributed toward increasing the number of cases in our own City; and, were it not for the vigorous measures early adopted and persistently enforced by this department, there is every reason to believe that among the filthy slums and crowded tenements of New-York, the disease long since would have manifested the same activity that it has in Boston, Philadelphia, or Louisville. Our present method of dealing with small-pox is the same that has been pursued for the last four years—to remove the patient at once to the hospital, unless circumstances are such as to afford perfect isolation at home. This done, the room just vacated, including bedding, clothing, &c., is subjected to thorough fumigation and disinfection, after which one of the vaccinating physicians visits the house for the purpose of vaccinating its inmates. The adjoining houses are then visited for the same purpose, after which the vaccinator continues his visits to every house on the square. In this way, protection is afforded to such an extent that we are now seldom able to trace new cases to direct contagion, except it be to such as have been concealed by their friends until the contagion has reached its most active stage.

This summary method of proceeding, though at first violently opposed by many, now meets with the hearty approval of all good citizens, as is daily seen in the quiet submission to removals, the increasing confidence in vaccination, and the complete abeyance in which the disease is kept as compared with other cities. And that this expression of confidence is not merely local is shown by the frequent applications received from the health authorities of other cities, asking for detailed information concerning our method of dealing with this disease.

A report was received from Dr. H. D. Joy, Assistant Health Inspector, in relation to the bad sanitary condition of the New-York Female Medical College, at No. 51 St. Mark's-place. Two families reside in a portion of the building, on the upper floor of which the dissecting-room is located. When the Inspector visited the premises, against which a complaint had been made, he found three cadavers in the dissecting-room, in various stages of decomposition, and the premises generally in a bad sanitary condition. The inspector recommended that an order should be issued removing the bodies from the dissecting-room, and that the place should not be again used for dissections while inhabited by families. The whole matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee presented reports on the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Feb. 8, 1873. The Vaccinating Corps have visited 7,319 families, and performed 2,523 vaccinations, of which 261 were primary, and 2,272 were secondary.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Cattle, 1; sheep, 19; hogs, 22; veal, ("bob.") 44; beef, 1,032 pounds; veal, ("cut,") 140 pounds; fish, 2,595 pounds.

The following tabulated statement is furnished by Dr. Charles P. Russell, the Register of records:

	Week ending Feb. 1, 1873.	Week ending Feb. 8, 1873.	Annual death rate, per 1,000, during past week, (population estimated at 1,000,000.)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872.	Average deaths in corresponding week for past five years.
Zymotic diseases	14[illegible]	136	7.07	171	128.0
Constitutional diseases	[illegible]	150	7.80	108	106.2
Local diseases	22[illegible]	224	11.65	230	208.0
Developmental diseases	3[illegible]	44	2.29	35	29.2
Deaths by violence	1[illegible]	[illegible]	.94	14	14.2
Total deaths for week	5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]9.7[illegible]	556	483.6

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union	87	1600	Bos., H. & Erie	9½
500	do.	86¾	500	do.....b3.	9½
300	do.	86¾	200	Lake Shore	96⅛
100	do.	86⅞	100	do.	96⅛
400	do.	87⅛	2000	do.	96⅛
1700	do.	87⅛	200	do.	96⅛
300	do.	87⅛	400	do.....s3.	96⅛
300	do.	87	100	do.....b3.	96⅛
100	do.	87¼	200	do.	96⅛
300	do.....c.	87¼	300	Rock Island	112⅞
400	do.	87¼	200	do.....b3.	113
200	do.	87⅛	1000	do.	113
500	do.....s3.	87¼	100	do.	112⅞
100	do.	87⅛	200	Han. & St. Joe	49
100	do.	87⅛	100	do.	48⅞
100	do.....c.	87¼	700	Toledo & Wab	72
200	do.....c.	87¼	500	do.....c.	72
200	do.	87⅛	200	do.	72⅛
200	do.....c.	87⅛	200	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	32
300	Consol. Coal	51	1000	do.	32⅛
500	Pacific Mail	73⅞	500	do.	32⅛
300	do.	73⅞	300	do.	32⅛
200	do.	73¾	100	do.	32⅛
100	do.	73⅞	200	do.	32⅛
400	do.	73⅞	100	St. Paul.....b3.	53
200	do.	73⅞	500	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
200	do.	74	100	do.	46⅛
100	do.....c.	74	200	do.....b3.	47
600	Erie Railroad	65¼	100	do.....c.	46⅛
2400	do.	65⅛	300	do.	46⅛
1500	do.	65⅛	200	do.....b3.	46⅛
700	do.	65	300	do.	46⅛
2200	do.	65⅛	1500	do.	46⅛
200	do.....c.	65⅛	600	do.	46⅛
200	do.....b3.	65⅛	1100	do.	46⅛
100	do.	65¼	400	do.....b3.	46⅛
500	Union Pacific	33⅞	100	do.....b10.	46⅛
200	do.	33⅞	100	do.	46⅛
500	do.	33⅞	2200	C., C. & I. C.	42⅛
900	do.	33⅞	100	do.....s3.	42⅛
800	do.	33⅞	200	do.	42⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud..c.	103⅜	200	do.	42⅛
400	do.	103⅜	800	do.	42⅛
400	do.....c.	103⅜	300	do.	42⅛
600	do.	103⅜	400	do.	42⅛
400	do.	103⅜	200	do.	42⅛
200	do.....s3.	103⅜	200	do.	42⅛
400	do.	103⅜	300	do.	41⅞
500	do.....b3.	103⅜	200	do.	41⅞
1100	do.	103⅜	200	do.	41⅞
900	do.	103⅜	200	do.	41⅞
200	do.....c.	103⅜	700	do.	41⅞
500	do.	103⅜	200	do.	41⅞
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	55¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$2,100 U.S.6s,'81.C.b.c.	118¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 bet. call	116⅛
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	115⅛		
3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.b.c.	115¼	32,000 U.S.6s,Cy.b.c.s3.	115
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	113⅛

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$20,000	Tenn.St.6s, old.	80	100	Erie Pf.	80½
5,000	do.	79¼	50	N. J. Central	105¼
2,000	do.	79¼	100	do..bet. call.	105¼
15,000	do.	79	500	Harlem..bet. call.	121¼
10,000	do.....b60.	80	200	do.	121⅛
30,000	do..bet. call.	79	100	do.	121⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	79	100	Michigan Central	109⅛
20,000	do.	79¼	500	L. S. & M. S..b.c.	96⅛
20,000	do.....b60.	79¼	300	do.	96⅛
25,000	do..bet. call.	79	100	do.	96
4,000	Missouri 6s	94⅞	2700	do.	95⅞
9,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	22	2100	do.	95⅞
			500	do.	95¾
2,000	N. Y. S. B. L., C.	106	500	do.	95⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	91⅛	300	do.	95⅞
8,000	Erie 3d	99⅛	300	do.	95⅞
1,000	Erie 5th	97	600	do.	95¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	104⅛	1200	do.	94⅞
15,000	Un. Pacific 1st	87⅝	200	do.....s3.	95
14,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	73	1000	do.	95⅛
8,000	do.	72¾	200	do.	95⅞
3,000	H. & St.J. 8s, C.	93⅞	300	do.	95⅞
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st,s3.	97	100	do.....c.	95⅞
1,000	T.&W.1st,S.L.D.	96	1700	do.	95⅞
2,000	Gt. Wes. 1st, '88.	94	2000	do.	95⅞
3,000	D.,L.&W.Conv.	100	2700	do.	95⅞
4,000	C., R.I. & P. 7s.	101⅛	110	Cleve. & Pitts.Gd.	91⅛
4,000	N.J.C. 1st, new.	103	600	Un. Pacific....b.c.	33⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	104⅛	100	do.....c.	33⅞
5,000	P.,F.W. & C.2d.	98⅛	100	do.	33⅞
5,000	do.	98⅛	100	C.& N.W.Pf..b.c.	90
15,000	do..bet. call.	98⅛	300	Chi. & R. I..b.c.	113
1,200	B., NY.& E.1st.	92⅛	200	do.	112⅞
2,400	do.....b3.	92⅛	200	do.	112⅞
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93⅞	300	do.	112⅞
2,000	do.	93⅞	500	do.	112
1,000	Cleve & P. 3d.	98⅛	200	do.	111⅞
2,000	M. & S. P. I. D.	87	1800	do.	112⅛
2,000	T., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	92	200	do.	112⅛
			100	do.....c.	112⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	74⅛	100	St. L. & I. M.	92
1,000	do.	74⅛	100	C., C., C. & I...b.c.	93
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	93⅛	300	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	52⅜
20	Penn. Coal	222	100	do.	53⅛
100	Mari. L. & M.	20⅛	100	B.,H.&E., b.c.,b3.	9⅛
40	Del. & H. Canal	124	200	do.	9½
500	Pacific Mail..b.c.	74⅛	100	do.....s3.	9
400	do.	73⅞	100	do.....b3.	9½
300	do.	73⅞	300	do.....s3.	9⅛
100	do.	73⅞	400	H. & St. Jo...b.c.	48
200	do.	73⅞	200	do.....c.	47⅜
100	do.....c.	74⅛	14	Morris & Essex	91⅛
400	do.	73⅞	100	do.	91⅛
100	N.Y.C. & H..b.c.	103⅛	100	StL.,K.C.&N.Pf.	56
100	do.	103	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	56
200	do.	102⅞	200	do..bet. call.	55⅛
1000	do.	102⅞	200	Atl. & P. Pf..b.c.	32
100	do.	103	100	do.....b3.	32
400	do.	103⅛	900	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅛
200	do.	103⅛	500	do.....c.	46⅛
800	West. U. T....b.c.	87⅛	600	do.	46⅛
200	do.....c.	87⅛	400	do.	46⅛
200	do.	87⅛	1000	do.....s3.	46⅛
100	do.	86⅞	400	do.....b30.	46⅛
600	do.	86⅞	400	do.	46⅛
500	do.	86⅞	300	C., C. & I. C..b.c.	41⅞
500	do.	86⅞	500	do.	41⅞
100	do.	86⅞	1000	do.	41
100	do.	86⅞	300	do.	40⅞
100	Atlantic Mail....c.	5⅛	500	do.	40⅞
5	Adams Express	98⅛	500	do.	40⅞
200	U. S. Express	76⅞	20	do.	40⅞
300	Erie Railroad	65⅛	600	do.	41⅛
300	do.	65⅛	100	do.	41
1100	do..bet. call.	65⅛	200	do.....c.	41⅛
700	do.	64⅞	400	do.	41⅛
100	do.	64⅞	300	do.	41⅛
300	do.	63⅞	600	do.	41⅛
400	do.	63⅞	500	do.	41⅛
1200	do.	63⅞	1000	do.	41⅛
200	do.	63⅞	100	American Coal	62⅛
1000	do.	63⅞	100	do.	63
500	do.....c.	63⅞	100	New Centl. Coal	43⅛
400	do.....b30.	63⅞	100	do..bet. call.	43⅛
400	do.	64	200	do.	43⅛
100	do.....s3.	63⅞	200	do.	43⅛
100	do.	63⅞	100	do.	43⅛
200	do.	63⅞	100	Consolidation Coal	51⅛
300	do.....c.	64	900	do..bet. call.	51

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	117¼	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛
5,000 do.	117⅛	25,000 do.	116⅛
7,000 U. S. 6s. C., '81.c.	118⅛	9,000 U. S. 10-40 C...c.	114⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s. C., '81.	113⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Canton	100	300	C., C. & I. C.....c.	41⅛
200	Western Union	86⅞	100	do.	41⅛
1600	do.....b3.	87⅛	600	do.	41⅛
1300	do.	87	100	do.	41⅛
900	do.	87⅛	100	do.	41⅛
200	do.	87⅛	400	Atlantic & Pac. P.	32
100	do.....c.	87	100	do.....c.	31⅞
400	do.....b3.	87	100	do.	32⅛
500	do.	87	100	do.	32⅛
100	do.	87	200	do.	32⅛
200	do.	86⅞	200	do.	32⅛
600	do.	86⅞	400	Erie Railroad	64⅛
200	do.....c.	86⅞	200	do.	64⅛
200	Consol. Coal	51	200	do.	64⅛
100	do.	50⅛	100	do.	64
200	New Cen. Coal	43⅛	300	do.	63⅞
300	do.	43	500	do.	63⅞
200	do.....s3.	43	400	do.....s3.	63⅞
100	Pacific Mail	73⅞	400	do.	63⅞
1000	do.	73⅞	100	do.	63⅞
100	do.	73⅞	500	do.	63⅞
300	do.	73⅞	200	do.	63⅞
600	do.	74	200	do.	63⅞
200	do.	74	200	do.	63⅞
100	do.....b3.	74	300	do.	63⅞
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛	300	do.	64
200	do.....c.	103⅛	200	do.	63⅞
200	do.	103⅛	200	do.	63⅞
1400	do.	103⅛	1200	do.	63⅞
1900	do.	103⅛	300	do.	63⅞
900	do.....c.	103⅛	300	Erie Pref.	80
100	do.....b3.	103⅛	400	Harlem	121
200	do.....s3.	103⅛	1300	Union Pacific	33⅛
200	Lake Shore	95⅞	100	N. West. Pref..b3.	90⅛
1100	do.	95⅞	100	do.....s3.	90
100	do.....c.	95⅞	300	do.	90
500	do.	95⅞	50	Pittsburgh	91⅛
300	Ohio & Miss....b3.	46⅛	200	Rock Island	112⅛
3000	do.	46⅛	200	do.	112⅛
1700	do.....s3.	46⅛	200	St. Paul	52⅛
200	do.	46⅛	200	do.	52⅛
100	do.....c.	46⅛	600	Bos.,H. & Erie.b3.	9⅛
1300	do.	46⅛	1100	do.	9⅛
200	do.	46⅛	700	do.....s3.	9⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo.	47⅛	300	do.	9⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.	72	800	do.....b3.	9⅛
600	do.	71⅛	1800	do.	9⅛
100	do.	71⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000	Tenn. 6s. new	79	600	Union Pacific.b.c.	33⅛
1,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.c.	21⅛	800	do.	34
			100	C. & P. G. 1st...b3.	91
1,000	Ark. 7s, Ia. to L. R. & Ft. S. R.	43	100	do.	90⅛
			200	Erie Railway.b.c.	63⅞
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	104⅛	400	do.	63⅞
1,000	Erie 3d	99⅛	300	do.	63⅞
7,000	C., C. & I. C.1st.	91⅛	500	do.....c.	63⅞
2,000	do.	91⅛	400	do.	63⅞
1,000	M. & S. P.8s,1st.	105	1800	do.	63⅞
2,000	E.T., V. & G.1st.	90⅛	200	do.....c.	63⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	91	100	do.....c.	63⅞
10	Ger. Am. Bank	102	500	do.	63⅞
20	Bank of Com.	116	400	do.	63⅞
100	Penn. Coal....b.c.	225	200	do.	63⅞
400	Am. Coal...b.c.b3.	63	500	do.....b3.	63⅞
100	Md. Coal Co...b.c.	23⅛	400	do.	63⅞
100	Con. C. of Md.b.c.	50⅛	300	do.....c.	63⅞
100	do.	50⅛	100	do.	63⅞
100	do.	50⅛	200	N. J. Central	105⅛
200	N. Cen. Coal..b.c.	42⅛	20	do.	105⅛
100	do.	42⅛	100	Chi & R. I....b.c.	112⅛
200	West. Union..b.c.	87	100	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	52⅛
100	do.....b3.	87⅛	100	M.& S.P.Pf.b.c.b3.	74⅛
2300	do.	87⅛	100	T., W. & W...b.c.	71⅛
100	do.....b3.	87⅛	200	do.	72
200	Adams Ex.	98	200	Del., L. & West.	100
100	Am. Express	68	200	do.	100⅛
100	Pac. Mail	74	200	do..bet. call.	101
	do..bet. call.	74	100	do.	100⅛
500	do.	74⅛	23	Mor. & Essex	91
200	do.	74⅛	30	do.	91⅛
300	do.....c.	74⅛	1000	B., H. & E....b.c.	9⅛
300	do.	74⅛	200	do.....b3.	9⅛
300	do.	74⅛	200	do.	9⅛
500	do.	74⅛	100	do.....b3.	9⅛
800	do.	74⅛	300	do.....c.	9⅛
200	U. S. Express	76⅛	500	do.	9⅛
200	N. Y. C.& H.b.c.c.	103⅛	800	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅛
500	do.	103⅛	800	do.....b3.	47
700	do.....b3.	103⅛	400	do.	47
1400	do.	103⅛	100	do.	47
200	do.	103⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	48
600	Harlem Railroad	121	100	H. & St. J. Pf.b.c.	68
600	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	96	400	C., C. & I. C..b.c.	41⅛
1500	do.	95⅛	200	do.	41⅛
100	At. & P. Pf...b.c.	32⅛	400	do.....c.	41⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

50000	U. S. Coup.6s,'81.	118⅛	400	Erie Railway	63⅞
16	Del. & Hud.	123⅛	700	do.	63⅞
100	New Cen. Coal	42⅛	100	do.....s3.	63⅞
200	do.	42⅛	200	do.	63⅞
1300	West. Union	86⅞	700	do.	63⅞
100	do.	86⅞	100	do.	63⅞
1000	do.	87	100	do.	63⅞
100	do.	87⅛	300	do.	63⅞
200	do.	87⅛	3500	do.	63
300	do.	87⅛	500	do.	63⅛
2000	do.	87⅛	100	do.	63⅛
100	do.....b3.	87⅛	1900	do.	63⅞
200	do.	87⅛	1900	do.	63⅞
1600	do.	87⅛	1400	do.	63⅞
300	do.	87⅛	500	do.	63⅞
220	Cumberland Coal	75	100	do.	63⅞
100	Cons. Coal....b3.	51	1000	do.....b3.	63⅞
200	do.	51	1000	do.....s3.	63⅞
300	do.	50⅛	200	do.	63⅞
400	do.	51	100	do.....b3.	63⅞
1300	Pacific Mail	74⅛	100	do.	63⅞
200	do.....s3.	74⅛	1000	Han. & St. Jo.	48⅛
100	do.	74⅛	100	do.	48⅛
100	do.	74⅛	100	N. West. Pf....b3.	90

[illegible]	Pacific Mail.....b3.	74⅛	300	Del., L. & W.	101⅛
[illegible]	do.	74⅛	700	Bos., H. & E.	9⅛
500	Tol. & Wab.	71⅞	400	do.	9½
300	do.	72	400	do.....b3.	9⅛
100	do.	72⅛	100	do.	9½
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛	300	do.	9½
1800	do.	103⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
2500	do.	103⅛	100	do.	46⅛
200	do.....s3.	103	200	do.....c.	46⅛
100	do.....s3.	103⅛	100	do.	46⅛
600	do.	103⅛	200	do.	46⅛
800	do.	103⅛	100	do.....b3.	46⅛
500	do.	103⅛	100	do.	46⅛
200	Harlem R.	120½	600	do.	46⅛
300	Union Pacific	33⅞	300	do.	46⅛
100	do.	33⅞	100	do.	46⅛
200	do.....b10.	34	1000	do.	46⅛
200	do.	33⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac.	32¼
500	do.	34⅛	100	do.	32⅛
100	do.....s3.	34	500	do.	32⅛
100	Erie Pref.	80½	100	do.	32⅛
700	Lake Shore	97⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	41⅞
700	do.	96¼	500	do.	41⅞
700	do.....s3.	95⅞	700	do.	41⅞
900	do.	95⅞	500	do.	41⅞
200	do.	95⅞	100	do.	41⅞
100	do.....s3.	95⅞	300	do.	41⅞
100	do.....b10.	96	200	do.	41⅞
200	do.	95¾	100	do.	41⅞
1400	do.	95¾	300	do.	41⅞
220	C., C. & Ind. C.	93	1000	do.	42
200	Rock Island	112⅞	100	do.	42
100	do.	112⅛	200	do.....b6.	42
100	do.	112⅛	800	do.....b3.	42
400	do.	112⅞	300	Pac. R. of Mo.	55¾
200	do.	112⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were mostly at 114@114¼ ₩ cent. There is no export demand, of course, with Bills on London at 109@109¼ ₩ cent., but the Customs demand for the three days of the week amounts to about $2,000,000. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,500,000, but as this will prove about one-half the receipts from Customs the difference of the week will probably be against the Bank averages. There was renewed eagerness to place Exchange, 60 days' London, to-day, at 109¼ less a brokerage.

The Sinking Fund bought $1,000,000 United States 5-20s at noon to-day at 113⅞@113¼ ₩ cent. The whole amount offered was much more liberal than of late, $4,046,000, some of the offers running up to 114¼ ₩ cent.

Money was again very close for the Stock Brokers, and the prevailing apprehension of a "lock-up" of Greenbacks tended to make the demand more urgent, although to the close of the day we could not learn that the "lock-up" combination had yet assumed important proportions. The Street gossip on the subject has not only disturbed the *Bull* speculation in the Stock market but encouraged a *Bearish* interest in a good many of the active stocks. The latter has not been very pronounced until the present opportunity since the disasters of the North-west "corner" in December. Even the old-time *Bears* of the street have been afraid to *go short*, with much freedom in the weakest (intrinsically,) of the Railroad fancies. The terms paid for the use of Money until to-morrow varied from 7 per cent. Gold to an eighth of one per cent. bonus. We should say that a sixteenth bonus was near the average cost of carrying over stocks. We continue to hear of new loans of Exchange on London on Stock collateral. The Bankers issuing these credits get from ½ to 1 per cent. commission for every 60 days, the borrowers assuming the cost of sight Exchange to cover the Bills at maturity.

In the Stock Exchange speculation the Western Telegraph had a further decline of ½@¾ ₩ cent. on the early dealings, but stiffened up to the last price of yesterday in the Afternoon. The Pacific Mail was a trifle firmer than on Tuesday night. Erie Stock suffered 1½@2 ₩ cent. decline, and the break in C. C. & Indiana Central was 2 ₩ cent. Lake Shore fell to 94¾, but recovered to 95¾@96. New-York Central was weak on realizations supposed for *Bull* account, and in Ohios, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Union Pacific, the feeling was somewhat depressed. Rock Island also fell off at the close of the day. The St. Paul Stocks and Wabash were much neglected. The Railroad Bonds were generally steady.

At 4 o'clock P. M., when the Hall of the Exchange closed, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The general tone of speculation was slightly better.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¼	116¼
American Gold	113¾	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅛	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113	112⅛
North-west Common	83	83
Pacific Mail	73⅞	74⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅛	52⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	65⅛	63⅞
Union Pacific	33⅞	34
Lake Shore	96⅛	96
C., C., and Indiana Central	42⅛	41⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	90⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	49	48⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	32⅛	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

Gold receipts	$828,102 18
Gold payments	1,184,955 18
Gold balance	37,015,447 12
Currency receipts	322,531 96
Currency payments	976,645 09
Currency balance	24,019,268 47
Customs	739,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	970,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s currency	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds. Tennessees were weak, and considerable sales pressed, perhaps from the scarcity of Money:

Tennessee 6s, old	79	Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.Iss.	43
Tennessee 6s, new	78⅞	Texas 10s of '76	73
Virginia 6s, old	48	Ohio 6s of '75	100
Va. 6s, Con. Bds.	56⅛	Ohio 6s of '81	103
Va. 6s, Def. Bds.	14⅛	Ohio 6s of '86	104
N. C.N.C.R.Co. coup.	60	Kentucky 6s	97⅛
North Carolina new	18	Michigan 6s of '78	97
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	22	Michigan 6s of '83	97
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	24⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	105⅛
Missouri 6s	94⅛	N. Y. Co. B'ty Loan	106
Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Iss.	90	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73	103⅛
California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74	107
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75	107
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74	105
Arkansas 6s, F'ded	40		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96⅛	....
City 6s, New	100⅛	....
Camden and Amboy	122	123⅛
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	59⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	40	....
Lehigh Navigation	37⅛	37⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	91⅛

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable on and after the 17th inst.

The earnings of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway (consolidated) for the month of January were $88,125 51, showing an increase of $18,726 09 over the corresponding month of last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,
OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings more than double the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.
We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.
A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.
These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.
Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.
For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.
Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension for Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for Money, and 92⅜@92½ for the Account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 91½; New 5s, 90½; Erie Railway Shares, 57½.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 57.

PARIS, Feb. 12—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 71s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Pork, 61s. ₩ cwt. for new Mess. Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9 9-16d.; from the same ports, February and March, at 9⅝d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and depressed. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9⅝d. Produce—Petroleum, 17½d. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 21d. for Refined.

LONDON, Feb. 12—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 10s.@£34 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 50s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Flour in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 25½, closing at $1 25½; No. 2 do., $1 20½, cash; $1 22¼, seller March; $1 25¼, seller April; No. 3 do., $1 05½@$1 06; Rejected, 95c. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c., cash; 31½c., seller March; 35½c., seller May; Rejected, 27c. Oats steady at 26½c.@27c. for No. 2; Rejected, 22½c.@23½c. Rye steady at 65½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and a shade lower at 72½c.@73½c. for No. 2 Fall; 60c.@61c. for No. 3. Provisions active and higher. Pork sold at $12 60@$12 65, cash; $12 75@$12 80, seller March; $12 85@$13, seller April. Lard steady at $7 35, cash. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders very firm at 4½c.@4¾c.; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Short Clear Middles, all packed. Green Hams active at 7½c.@8½c. for 20@16 lb. average. Bacon firm; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c., both packed. Dressed Hogs firm, and in fair demand at $4 90@$4 95. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 50; Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra Winter, $6 87½@$7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 75; Family, $8 75@$10 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn firmer and higher at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed, on east side, on track; 33½c.@34c., in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged at 28c.@29c. for No. 2. Barley quiet; only sample lots selling. Rye dull and drooping at 72c. for No. 2 at east side, in elevator. Whisky firm at 89½c. Provisions in good demand for futures; prices better. Pork sold at $13 25, seller March; $13 50, seller April. Dry-salted Meats firm; no movement in round lots. Bacon firm; only an order trade. Lard quiet; generally held at 7½c., spot; some offered at 7¾c., without buyers. Live Hogs firmer at $4@$4 30. Cattle dull; sales of common to choice Cows and Heifers at $1 75@$4; fair to choice Steers $5 50@$6. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $9 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat firmer; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring scarce and held at $1 65; Duluth No. 1 Spring held at $1 68; sales, 1,125 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; 2,600 bushels do. at $1 62; 2,400 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 53; 2,600 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 65; 500 bushels choice white Michigan at $2 05. Corn steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, and 1,500 bushels Western, in store, at 53c.; 4,500 bushels Western, on track, at 53c. Oats held at 43½c.@45c. for No. 2 Western. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 1 Western, 95c.; Two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed, 90c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1 00@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Balance of the market unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Flour strong and quiet; sales of Family Extra at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Grain firm. Wheat sold at $1 75@$1 80. Corn sold at 40c.@42c. Oats sold at 32c. Rye sold at 85c. Provisions in fair demand and steady; railroad transportation being restricted prevents dealers from filling orders to some extent. Pork sold at $13 25. Bulk Meats; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Hams, 9½c.@10c., all loose; ½c. higher for packed. Bacon sold at 5½c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.@12¾c.; Plain, 12c.@12½c., all packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8½c. for choice Leaf tierces; 8c.@9c. for kegs; 7½c. for Steam, for round lots; ½c. higher on orders. Whisky firm at 89c.@90c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of Amber Michigan, spot, $1 74½; sellers February, $1 74; seller March, $1 78½; seller April, $1 84½; seller May, $1 89; No. 2 Red, 71c. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed at 38½c., cash; seller March, 38½c.; sellers May, 42½c.@42c.; seller June, 44c.; Low Mixed, 42½c., seller May; Yellow, 39c.; no grade, 29c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 35c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 15@$5 40. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Flour dull at $7 90@$8 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 70@$1 72. Corn quiet at 40c.@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 35c.@39c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork firm at $12. Lard quiet at 7½c.@7¾c., for steam; 8c. for kettle. Bulk Meats quiet at 4½c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Clear Sides, all fully cured. Bacon quiet at 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; Sides offered at 7½c. for Clear Rib, and 7¾c. for Clear. Live Hogs in fair demand at $4 50@$4 75, mostly at $4 50@$4 60; receipts, 1,300. Whisky steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$7; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$9, the latter for Fancy; State and Ohio do., $8@$9 75; high grades, $10@$11 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 90@$1 95; White, $2@$2 10. Rye dull; State at 87c. Corn dull; Yellow, 58c.@60c.; White, 65c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 47c. New Mess Pork firm at $15 50@$15 75. Petroleum steady; Crude, 14½c.; Refined, 19¾c.@19¾c. Whisky dull at 92½c.@93c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 31; No. 2, $1 22½. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. Corn steady, at 34½ for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady, at 65c. for No. 1. Barley steady, at 86c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Cotton in moderate demand; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, 11,194 bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

ASHES—[illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—Has been offered more freely at a reduction [illegible] Good Ordinary and the better grades, leading [illegible] Sales, 7,000 bales [illegible] to arrive, including 1,000 bales [illegible] to shippers, and 1 bale to [illegible] For forward delivery there has been a [illegible] movement, but at ⅛c.@3-16c. off previous [illegible] more liberal offerings. Sales have been [illegible] bales (of which 3,800 bales last evening, and [illegible] bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with [illegible] closing at 19¾c.; March, 20⅛c.; April, 20½c.; May, 20 11-16c.; June, 21⅛c.; July, 21 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,012 bales, including [illegible] bales from Norfolk, 1,314 bales from Wilmington, 1,028 bales from Charleston, 1,012 bales from Savannah, [illegible] bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,171 bales, and thus far this week 92,[illegible] bales, against 83,495 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,481,395 bales, against 2,063,835 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18¾	19
Strict Good Ordinary	19¼	19 3-16	19 3-16	19⅜
Low Middling	19¾	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
Good Middling	22⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—Have been in rather better demand, with fresh ranging from 25c.@35c. for inferior to very choice marks of Western and near-by stock.

FISH—The trade call has been good for the leading kinds of stock, with Dry Cod quoted firm at $6@$6 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $11@$15; No. 3 at $7 75@$8 50, ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@ [illegible]; smoked Herring at 25c. for scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been very limited, the demand having been confined to job lots, with the advantage, as to price, in favor of buyers, though on desirable Superfine and shipping Extras, which were scarce, there was some show of steadiness. The scant supply of freight room tended to check the export inquiry. Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 25@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 25@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@ $7 65; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 20; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 20@$7 50, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 75; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 75@$8 25, ℔ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been dull and weak, though not offered with much freedom. Sales, 625 bbls. at from $8 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 80 @$10 25 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ℔ bbl. California Flour nominally unchanged. ....Rye Flour has been quiet but steady at $4 75@ [illegible] for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl. Sales, 190 bbls., chiefly at $5 [illegible] ℔ bbl.....Corn-meal has been in limited request at $3 40@$3 65 for Yellow Western; [illegible] for White do., and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 300 bbls., in lots. ....[illegible] at $4 [illegible] 20, and Bolted do. at [illegible]....Oat-meal at $7 [illegible] ℔ bbl....Buckwheat Flour dull within the previous range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in limited demand and weak in price, with No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at [illegible] in store and afloat, for average samples, on sales of about 18,000 bushels within the range, with choice held as high as $1 72 afloat. Small lots of Inferior Spring were placed at $1 41@$1 [illegible]. Winter Wheat dull and irregular; small lots of Red Western sold at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] and White State at $2 10 ℔ bushel....Corn has been firm on prime stock, which has been in fair request, in good part for export. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for good old Mixed Western, and [illegible] for choice do. afloat; [illegible] for do. in store; [illegible] for very choice do., [illegible] for very inferior to prime new Mixed Western, and [illegible] for Yellow Western. The bulk of the business was in [illegible] Western....Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt [illegible]....Oats in fair request, with [illegible] for prime samples [illegible] for old Mixed Western, [illegible] in store and afloat [illegible] for White State and [illegible] for do. Western.

HAY AND STRAW—[illegible]

HOPS—Have been moving slowly. Holders refuse to [illegible] on the better grades, and buyers have been [illegible] to buy freely without concessions in price. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, [illegible]; Western, growth 1872, the [illegible]; Ohio, growth 1872, 40c.@45c.; Old Olds, growths 1869 and 1870, 5c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, [illegible]; Belgian, (Alost,) [illegible]; California [illegible].

HEMP—Manila has been in rather better request, and [illegible] bales have been sold at 11¼c.@11½c., gold. Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bales at [illegible], currency. Other kinds dull. We quote American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and [illegible] for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Sisal, [illegible], gold; Jute, 2¼c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@[illegible], currency, ℔ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Though comparatively slow of sale, have been generally quoted firm.

LEATHER—There has been a comparatively moderate trade noted in most kinds within the previous range.

METALS—Copper has been quoted firmer, on an active inquiry for prompt and forward delivery; sales [illegible] Ingot at [illegible], cash, and [illegible] for March and April; and 25 tons English at [illegible], gold....Scotch Pig-iron scarce and strong in price, but not active; sales, 100 tons Glengarnock at [illegible]; 100 tons Gartsherrie at $59. American [illegible] and quoted higher; sales, 600 tons Nos. 1 and 2 [illegible] at uniform figures; sales, [illegible] tons English at $71, gold....Of Wrought Scrap [illegible] tons sold, to arrive, at $53....Lead and Spelter quiet at unchanged quotations....Pig-tin dull and nominal at 31c., gold, for Straits and English. Tin Plates have been quoted steady, on a moderately active movement; sales, 3,500 boxes Coke at $9 37½@ [illegible]; 1,000 boxes second quality Charcoal Terne at [illegible]; and 760 boxes B. T. P. Terne at $10 50, gold, ℔ box....Of Zinc, 10 casks Mosselman sold at 9c., gold, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull, but steady; 80 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 70c.@75c., and a few days since, a cargo of 350 hhds. and 60 tcs. new crop Cuba Muscovado was placed on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin steady, and a moderate inquiry; sales, 800 bbls. Common and Strained, at $3 [illegible]; 400 bbls. good Strained at $3 80@$3 87½, and 100 bbls. No. 2 at $4 ℔ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull at 57½c.@58c. ℔ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in demand, and quoted steady, with Western at $39@$40 50, currency; City at $39 50, gold, ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted at 9c., in bulk, on a dull market....Refined quiet at 20c. for early delivery; sales, 2,000 bbls., March option, on private terms. ....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 19⅛c.@19½c. ....Refined, in cases, 26⅛c.@27c....Of Naphtha, 1,500 bbls. sold on private terms; quoted at 13⅛c.@14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely, and quoted stronger for early delivery, but without important movement. Sales, 60 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 50; 150 bbls. old do. at $12 37½; and 60 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14....For forward delivery there has been a moderate call noted, with sales of 500 bbls. Western Mess, February options, and 250 bbls. do. April, at $14 50 ℔ bbl. And at Chicago, 250 bbls. Western Mess, March, and 250 bbls. do. April, on private terms; held there at $12 75@$12 90, respectively....Dressed Hogs in demand at 6⅞c.@6¾c. for Western, and 6c.@6⅛c. for City....Cut-meats have been firm and in fair request; sales 650 tcs. Pickled Hams, part at 10c.@11c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10c.@10¼c.; 600 boxes Dry-salted Hams at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; 152 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅜c.; 50 boxes Western Backs on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.; 100 boxes heavy Boston Backs at 9c., here; 500 boxes Boston Backs, free on board at Boston, March option, at 8⅛c., and 270 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, at Chicago, on private terms, held at 4⅝c....Bacon has been less freely dealt in, but without material change in price; sales 350 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 7c.; 450 boxes do., March, at 7c.@7⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.@ 7⅜c.; 1,750 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; 250 boxes do. and do., last half of March and first half of April, at 7⅜c., and 300 boxes Short Rib, early delivery at Chicago, at 6⅜c. ℔ lb....Lard has been comparatively dull for early delivery at about previous quotations. Sales, 250 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅛c.@8⅛c., part to arrive; 150 tcs. do. Kettle at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 at 7⅛c., and 50 tcs. City Steam at 8c....For forward delivery an active business has been reported, but at a shade easier rates for March to May option; sales, 500 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8⅛c.; 2,000 tcs. do., March, at 8⅛c.@8 5-16c., chiefly at 8 5-16c.; 4,500 tcs. do., April, at 8 7-16c.; 1,500 tcs. do., May, at 8 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do., early deliveries, free on board, at Boston, at 8⅛c.; 250 tcs. do. do., at Chicago, February option, at $7 30, and 400 tcs. do. do., March, at $7 40....Beef products quiet but steady; sales, 100 bbls. Beef and 25 bbls. Beef Hams....Butter shows firmness on the finer grades of stock, which have been in fair demand on home trade account. We quote within the range from 28c.@35c. for fair to prime State dairies; 35c.@ 42c. for fair to very choice half-tubs and pails, and 42c. @45c. for very fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 18c.@25c. for common to choice Western Roll, and 7c.@7½c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been in good request, especially for home trade purposes, with the better grades ruling firm. We quote at from 12c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice Factory, with the main inquiry for the best makes at 15c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover weak on a moderate call for supplies; 650 bags fair to prime sold at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; choice quoted as high as 10c....Flax and Timothy in light demand at old figures....Calcutta Linseed dull.

SPICES—The jobbing trade has been fair, but the invoice movement rather limited. We quote Mace at $1 17½@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs at 93c.@95c.; Cassia at 26c.@27c.; Cloves at 26c.@27c.; East India Pepper at 16⅛c.@16c.; White Pepper at 33c.; Ginger at 9⅛c.@ 11⅛c., gold, ℔ lb.

SKINS—There has been a moderate trade in progress on the basis of former rates, the market showing firmness for desirable offerings.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, with fair to good refining Cuba ranging from 8⅛c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., but the demand has been less active, and sales have been reported since our last of only 106 hhds. low grade refining Cuba on private terms; 10 hhds. clarified St. Jago at 9⅛c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 9⅛c.; 225 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 250 boxes clayed at 9c.; 117 boxes Molasses sugar at 8⅛c., and 114 hhds. Melado at 7c. ℔ lb. Refined quiet, with Hard quoted at 12c.; A's, 10⅞c.@11⅛c., and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Desirable grades of stock in fair request and firm in price; sales, 81,000 lbs. Tallow, good to choice, at 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; 41 tcs. Stearine, fair, at 8⅛c.; 7,000 lbs. do. at 8⅛c.; 150 tcs. Grease at 7⅛c.@8⅛c.

TEAS—Have been comparatively tame, yet quoted steady; sales, 4,000 half-chests Japans, and 11,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Less active, but quoted about steady, at 92c.; sales, 300 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool is in limited request on all accounts, and weak as to values, though holders yield reluctantly and do not offer really desirable stock with much freedom. California and Texas Wool is dull and somewhat irregular. A light call is noted for foreign within the previous revised range. Combing Wool is in some request.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have shown rather more firmness, on somewhat freer offerings, chiefly of Grain and Provisions. Cotton room was in request, [illegible] checked by the extreme scarcity of [illegible] of engagements. [illegible] to Liverpool, by [illegible] bales Cotton at [illegible] ℔ lb.; [illegible] bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl., 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d., 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel; 60 bales Hides on private terms; also, two British barks, 6[illegible] and 5[illegible] tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique and Pisagua, at 60s., and another, 400 tons, with Sugar, from Cienfuegos, at 60s....For London, by steam, 100 bales Hides, reported at 40s....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 tcs. Lard and 75 boxes Bacon at 40s., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 45s....For Antwerp, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon at 45s.; also, a ship, with Cotton from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ℔ lb....For Bremen, by steam, 250 boxes Bacon at 45s. 6d....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 582 tons, (chartered,) with equal to 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, without reliable particulars; also, a German bark, 750 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia or New-York, at 6s., and a Norwegian bark, 382 tons, hence, with about 2,009 bbls. do., on private terms, understood to have been a very full rate....For Havre, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ℔ lb....For a direct port in the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 352 tons, hence, with a full general cargo, chiefly Provisions, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard-oil at 47s. 6d....For Stettin, by sail, 2,150 tcs. Lard, 1,100 boxes Bacon, and 30 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ℔ ton; also, a British bark, 392 tons, with a full general cargo, chiefly Provisions, on the basis of 45s. ℔ ton....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 358 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl., to the Mediterranean....For Bilboa, a British brig, 182 tons, with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Valparaiso and orders, two ships, 1,222 and 1,045 tons, and a bark, 522 tons, with Lumber, reported from Puget Sound or Burrard Inlet, at $27....For Brazil, an American brig, 204 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 20 ℔ bbl....For Barbados and back, a schooner, 140 tons, at $2,000....For the Baltic, a foreign bark (to arrive,) with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, on the basis of 6s.@6s. 6d....For Boston, a bark, with Cotton from New-Orleans at ⅜c. ℔ lb....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber from St. Mary's, at $10....For New-York, a British ship, 813 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Manila, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock was small and slow on this forenoon. Beeves sold in small lots on the basis of last Monday's trade. Milch Cows were difficult of sale, the supply being too heavy for the trade, and the quality generally scarcely up to medium; extreme range of prices, from $30@$110 ℔ head; general sales from $45@$55 ℔ head. Milk-fed Veals scarce and in demand from 10⅛c. to 12c. ℔ lb.; thin Calves from 7c. @ 9⅛c. ℔ lb. Sheep have not improved in price, yet the tone of the market is easier; prices from 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Hogs are not active, still the trade in them is fair. Live Hogs sold from 5c.@5⅛c. ℔ lb., with a few lots held for 5⅜c ℔ lb.; City-dressed from 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., including light Pigs, Western-dressed, from 4⅛c.@4⅛c. @5c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market—320 Sheep, weight 25,820 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 300 Sheep, weight 27,140 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 17,670 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 146 Sheep, weight 15,510 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 8,140 lbs., at 7⅛c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market. Judd & Buckingham sold 202 State Sheep, weight 17,570 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 10, 1873, 1,896 head of horned Cattle, 5,444 Sheep, 44 Veals, 17,212 Hogs, 17 Horses; all save the horned Cattle in transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog-yards. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep-yards for yesterday and to-day; 1,530 Sheep, 56 Cows, 19 Calves; 9 cars of these Sheep were fed and watered, and held over for to-morrow's market. Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog-yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,784 Hogs, 202 Sheep, with 13 cars of Hogs, and 3 cars of Sheep due.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 20 cars reported to arrive, were 1,309 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,927 head or 231 cars, against 425 cars for the same time last week. The market was more active, and a shade stronger at yesterday's prices. The yards are still crowded with common stock, and owners are holding for higher prices. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 422 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,144 lbs. to 1,364 lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 27 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,043 lbs., at $4 75; 33 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 913 lbs. to 1,102 lbs., at $3 50@$5; 164 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,289 lbs., at $5; [illegible] head Canada Steers, ranging from 1,023 lbs. to 1,091 lbs., at $3 75@$4; 21 Indiana Stockers, averaging 850 lbs., at $4; 15 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,018 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,000 head, against 6,000 head for the same time last week. The market is just opening, with a prospect of some activity, but not sufficient sales to justify quotable prices; sales of 500 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 105 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 163 head Michigan Sheep, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $5 50; 241 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 82 lbs., at $4 50@$4 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 200 head, making the supply for the week thus far 12,800 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week. There was no stock in the pens this morning to operate with, and prices were nominal at from $4 50@$5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 306 West 23d-st., corner of 5th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants of all nations, Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

ALL LADIES WOULD DO WELL by calling for girls, of all nationalities, for City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING. —By a very neat, tidy young woman, who is a thorough family servant in every respect; has best City reference from last employer; will assist with washing and ironing if required; can give recommendations as first-class laundress. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a neat, respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-MAID.— By a neat, tidy young Scotch Protestant chamber or house maid; has excellent references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID. — AS THOROUGH, competent chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 796 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; best City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th-st.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING. —By a very tidy servant, who is an excellent family cook; can make best of bread and biscuit; is also a very good washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country a short distance; will give best City recommendations from last City employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK; thoroughly understands all duties connected with a hotel in the City or country; can cook and serve game, fish, poultry, &c., in the very best style; has first-class recommendations from all former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.— By a neat young girl; very industrious; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, or to do laundry work; would go the country; has excellent reference. Call at No. 250 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy Protestant girl in a private family; has good reference; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches perfectly; hotel, club-house, or first-class private family where kitchen-maid is kept. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; excellent washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful in a small private family; excellent references. Call at No. 232 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or will take a first-class laundress' place; City or country; best City references. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED CANAdian woman as cook; thoroughly understands the cooking for private family or public; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; has City reference. Call at No. 139 West 25th-st.; ring bell No. 12.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT SITUation in a gentleman's family by a good dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Call at No. 371 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN lady of quiet and domestic tastes as housekeeper in a private family; a pleasant home more an object than salary. Address or call on Miss A. M. R., No. 107 East Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A VERY NEAT, tidy family servant; can do good plain cooking and nice washing and ironing; will be generally useful in a home at moderate wages; will give excellent recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK. — BY A neat, tidy girl in a small private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, who is a thorough hair-dresser and seamstress, and is recommended as such from her last places. Apply at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS of all nationalities, males and females, (French specialty,) lady's maids, nurses, and valets for traveling, can find them at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTEStant girl, as laundress; is a thoroughly competent person, and can give the highest reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; satisfactory City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN Protestant woman as seamstress and nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in chamber-work and waiting; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has knowledge of dress-making; best of City references. Apply at No. 889 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., one flight of stairs, in the hair-store.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a Protestant young woman and excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make, finish, and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is an experienced nurse; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 385 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work or attend couple children; no objections to the country. Call for three days at No. 628 6th-av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLored woman, a permanent place as seamstress; has no objection to traveling. Call or address L. S., No. 130 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—FOR HAND SEWING can be obtained by the day or week at the "Home," No. 32 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. —By a young girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 8 West 19th-st., her present employer's.

MALES.

AGENT.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the Western trade, desires a situation as traveling agent for a wholesale dry-goods or notion house. Address RUSSELL, care of St. Denis Hotel, Broadway.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young man, a native of England, of experience in above capacity; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS butler; has the best of City and country references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED—BY HIS LATE employer, a situation for an excellent man as coachman and to make himself generally useful in a country place near the City; has been in his present employ six years; for the last five years has been trusted with the sole charge of the place during about half of each year; the place is now rented for a term of years, and the man has always been so trusty, capable, and willing that his late employer will always feel an interest in his welfare, and can heartily recommend him to any one in need of an honest, trusty man; his wages heretofore have been $11 per week; he is at present at Passaic, N. J. Inquire of Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Passaic, N. J., or of John H. or Frederick A. Bell, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English, married, no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., Box No. 222 *Times* Office, or to Mr. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

FARM-WORK—COOK—OR WILL TAKE a farm on shares, by a respectable middle aged man and wife from State of Maine; understands every branch of farming; his wife is an excellent cook and butter-maker, or will do house-work; good reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT FARMER of first-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy-woman; no incumbrance. Address Country, No. 470 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN in all the departments, particularly grape culture; middle aged, married, no family; is capable of superintending and taking entire charge of any gentleman's country-seat; is a member of the Episcopal Church; both he and his wife leave at their own request to better their condition. Address R., Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—A SCOTCH GARDENER IS open for an engagement where the culture of grapes, specimen plants, and ornamental flower gardening is made a specialty; the undersigned has had practical experience in some of the leading agricultural establishments of Great Britain and four years in this country; first-class references. Address Gardener, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, aged twenty-five, who thoroughly understands all branches, flowers, fruits, hot-house, grapery, vegetables, &c., &c.; has his certificate of competency from home, also his recommendations from his employer here. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation for his gardener, who has a practical knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Apply to J. K., No. 110 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

SERVANT IN GENERAL, OR LIKE Situation.—By a respectable man, with good recommendations; can take care of and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening, build fires, tend furnace, black boots, wash windows, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT young man, as farmer or gardener, care of horses, drive cows, or any kind of work; country or City; not long in the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 385 4th-av.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman, well educated and used to traveling with a gentleman, to travel in any part of the United States or Europe; has the best of City reference. Address Louis L., No. 62 West 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER in a private family; has first-class City reference; willing to make himself generally useful. Address Waiter, Box No. 40 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man (speaks English fluently) as waiter in a small private family, or private boarding-house; willing, sober, and obliging; City reference. Call or address 3 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, single, as competent waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has best city reference from last place; is willing and obliging; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER FOR a private family; has the best of testimonials from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man (French) as first-class waiter in a private family; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 929 Broadway, in hair-store, up-stairs.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his business; two years' good reference. Address or apply to A. B., for two days, at 137 West 50th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO work and improve a grain and dairy farm of 200 acres, either on shares or a salary; it is situated at Pompton, N. J., on the Midland Railroad, twenty-five miles from New-York. Call upon or address JAMES HORNER & CO., at that place.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A SILK RIBbon factory. Only technical and practical men, thoroughly competent to take charge of a factory, address, with references, &c., FOREMAN, Box No. 275 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, ACQUAINTed with fire insurance, to write policies and solicit insurance; salary and commission. Address FIRE, No. 48 East 79th-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to
LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the German merchant tailoring trade in this City is needed by a fine importing cloth house. Address K., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITress in a private family; must understand her business and come well recommended. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron for a small family; one who can make good bread. Call at No. 314 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE TIDY nurse who can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERstand care of grapes and flowers. Apply at No. 22 Lafayette-place, at 9 A. M. or 4 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872. ELLEN STUART, Administratrix.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.
d19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1872.
CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.
n14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. BUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH P. BUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
s26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE McCREA, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.
PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.
s19-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY GOOD-WILL of a good paying business to a couple of young men, with $3,000 capital; it would be a sure success. Address J. P., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States,

No. 120 Broadway, New-York,

JAN. 1, 1873.

Net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$15,017,715 63
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$7,426,861 70	
Interest and rents	993,183 16	$8,420,044 86
Total		$23,437,760 49
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and additions thereto	$1,653,988 47	
Matured endowments and additions thereto	24,682 99	
Cash dividends and surrender values	1,963,608 18	
Annuities paid	4,010 41	
Total paid to policy-holders	$3,646,289 95	
Dividend on capital	7,352 00	
Reinsurance	8,900 43	
Commuted commissions	66,926 15	
Commissions	544,766 84	
EXPENSES.		
Printing, stationery, and agency expenses	130,127 65	
Advertising, salaries, and office expenses	385,803 22	
Taxes and legal charges	93,864 57	
Medical examiners' fees	87,388 43	
Sundry expenses, (exchange, postage, expressage, &c.)	65,329 24	
Profit and loss	5,676 74	$5,031,807 32
Net assets, exclusive of future premiums		$18,405,953 16
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Bonds and Mortgages	$12,226,872 50	
Real-estate unincumbered, including purchases under foreclosure	2,334,359 05	
Stocks created by the laws of the United States	709,330 37	
Stocks created by the laws of the State of New-York	1,031,576 59	
Stocks of other States	62,263 84	
Cash on hand, in bank and other depositories on interest (including cash in transmission, due prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and since received at New-York Office and invested)	1,354,189 81	
Temporary loans secured by collaterals	687,661 00	
Actual Cash Investments		$18,405,953 16
Interest and Rents due and accrued		135,820 70
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection, supplies and other property		319,311 05
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year		726,410 00
Safes, fixtures, furniture, &c.		107,558 29
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$19,695,053 20

New Business in 1872—10,491 Policies, assuring 51,911,079.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account and have found the same correct.
W. P. HALSTED,
THEODORE WESTON,
Auditors.

THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:	
Total liabilities, including reserve for reinsurance of existing policies	$17,074,963 03
Capital stock	100,000 00
Total surplus (including surplus on tontine policies)	2,520,090 17
Total	$19,695,053 20

From the above surplus of $2,520,090 17 the company has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premium, when the same becomes due.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the New-York State standard according to the American Table of Mortality, at four and a half per cent. interest.

G. W. PHILLIPS,
J. G. VAN CISE,
Actuaries.

The new business of this Society during the past four years exceeds that of any other life insurance company in the world.

13,211 policies written in 1869, assuring	$51,021,141
10,063 policies written in 1870, assuring	40,295,799
10,062 policies written in 1871, assuring	41,804,627
10,491 policies written in 1872, assuring	51,911,070

Board of Directors.

WM. C. ALEXANDER,	ED. W. LAMBERT, M.D.,
GEORGE T. ADEE,	DANIEL D. LORD,
H. M. ALEXANDER,	JAMES LOW,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	PETER McMARTIN,
BENJ. E. BATES,	H. G. MARQUAND,
JAMES M. BEEBE,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
THOMAS A. BIDDLE,	JOHN T. MOORE,
ROBERT BLISS,	GEORGE D. MORGAN,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
GEORGE B. UPTON,	STEPH'N H. PHILLIPS,
WAYMAN CROW,	BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,
THOS. A. CUMMINS,	JOHN SLADE,
THEODORE CUYLER,	JOHN SLOANE,
HENRY DAY,	THOMAS U. SMITH,
JOHN J. DONALDSON,	JOHN A. STEWART,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	GEORGE H. STUART,
ASHBEL GREEN,	HENRY S. TERBELL,
HENRY H. HYDE,	S. W. TORREY,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,	HORACE PORTER,
E. J. HAWLEY,	ALANSON TRASK,
SAMUEL HOLMES,	WILLIAM WALKER,
JAS. W. ALEXANDER,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	BENJ. WILLIAMSON,
HENRY B. HYDE,	HENRY YOUNG,
ROBT. L. KENNEDY,	THOMAS S. YOUNG.
GEO. G. KELLOGG,	
WM. G. LAMBERT,	

President,
WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.
Vice-Presidents,
HENRY B. HYDE, JAMES W. ALEXANDER.
Secretaries,
SAMUEL BORROWE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Physicians,
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.,
ALFRED LAMBERT, M. D.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after the 17th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 18th of March.
By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 18 to March 1. By order of
J. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 3d March prox. to stock-holders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 18, to the morning of March 4.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..................$10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

H. N. GALLUP & CO.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of H. N. GALLUP & CO. are requested to present them at the office of J. DAVIS, corner of Bethune and West sts., within six weeks from date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please pay their accounts at same place.
J. DAVIS,
D. SALISBURY,
Trustees for H. N. Gallup & Co.
JAN. 15, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS
WATER-WORKS.
1873.

TO MACHINISTS.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR
HIGH SERVICE PUMPING ENGINES,

Will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, north-west corner of 8th and Pine sts., until 12 o'clock noon, of

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coupled to one crank and fly-wheel.

The engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the plans, and described in the contract and specifications. The large steam cylinders to be EIGHTY INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be FIFTY INCHES in diameter.

The engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use, by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.

A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the machine as calculated by the constructing engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.

The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.

N. B.—Bidders for this engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of contract and specifications. The drawings can be examined, and the form of contract and proposal, with specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 6, corner of 8th and Pine sts., St. Louis, and also at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received from ENGINE-BUILDERS, who desire to submit their own designs for a pumping-machine capable of pumping twenty-four (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board does not approve the design of the engine the bid shall not be considered; and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.

All proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000) as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him. (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder, after the contract, with approved security, is duly signed.

All such proposals shall also state the time at which said engine will be completed.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, should it deem it to the interest of the City of St. Louis to do so.

JOSEPH BROWN,
Mayor and Ex-officio President.
ROBERT M. RENICK,
Acting President.
HENRY FLAD,
WM H. STONE,
} Board of Water Commissioners.

ASHTON P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with thirty-five (35)
ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1873, for the transportation of Military, Indian and Government supplies during the year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

These contracts embrace the movement of all Government supplies from New-Orleans to the Texas posts, their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to Forts Sill, Griffin and Richardson; also from the Texas Central Railway to the same posts, transfer of supplies from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained from the Post Quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas; Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Forts Richardson, Texas, and Sill, Indian Territory; from the Quartermaster in New-Orleans, La.; New-York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The usual condition in regard to Government bids will hold in this case.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster, Major-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INvited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of March, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
12,000 bushels of State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
60 tons hand-thrashed Straw.
5 tons Shorts.
10 tons Middlings.
All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.; to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.
J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Assistant Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1873.

PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE AND remove the United States monitor KEOKUK, sunk inside the main channel, near the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will be received at this office until noon, on the 13th day of March next. For full particulars, apply in person or by letter to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L. THOMSON, } Executors of
JAMES THOMSON, } Wm. Thomson,
DAVID THOMSON, } deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st. and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of
W. R. GOULD & CO.,
for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.
WM. R. GOULD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873. WM. S. GOULD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FEB. 11, A SEAL-SKIN GLOVE, LEFT hand. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to No. 104 John-st., Room No. 23.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Smith, The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and Mary King, widow of John A. King, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 1.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angelina C. Plympton, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 2.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Augusta J. Wright, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 4.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-law6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Daniel Robinson, John Claflin, and Dexter N. Force, plaintiffs, against EMANUEL NORTHMAN and JACOB NORTHMAN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest, by average, from the 11th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELLIS K. POWERS, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, Mary L. Tiffany, and Francis H. Tiffany, her husband, and the Farmers' National Bank of Harlem, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Mary L. Tiffany: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN,
ja30-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ROBERT E. SHIMER and ALEXANDER SCOTT, plaintiffs, against BERNARD VROMAN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eighty dollars, with interest from the eleventh day of May, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of January, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ja22-law6w-Th* Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Nathaniel Mekay, and Monique M. Hendricks, surviving Executors of Uriah Hendricks, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 5.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 6.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Mary E. Sharp, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 7.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LEWIS A. SAYRE, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 245 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and thirty dollars with interest from the 1st day of August, 1871, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 6, 1872.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1873. No. 245 Broadway.
ja23-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH JANE BURNETT, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LAIRD, Margaret Dayton, John H. Dayton, Rebecca Downey, John Downey, Matilda Hoag, Robert Hoag, Richard McFadden, and John McFadden, defendants.—Summons.—For relief. —To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 1 and 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja30-law6wTh*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
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DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready; Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth models with each pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. [illegible], Miss Kate Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. [illegible], Mrs. W. Davidge, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

BOWERY THEATRE.—CAPT. [illegible] AND THE BEAR HUNTERS—Mr. G. E. Collins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS by Mr. J. M. Bellew.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Yesterday's proceedings in joint convention of the two Houses of Congress on the counting of the electoral vote, furnish as good an illustration as could be desired of the constitutional anomalies on this subject pointed out in Senator MORTON's speech, of Jan. [illegible]. The working of "the second joint rule," of 1865, was exemplified in the case of [illegible], and the difficulties arising from two conflicting returns of election were shown in regard to Arkansas and Louisiana. As Senator CONKLING endeavored to get formally declared, the functions of the two Houses met in joint convention to count the electoral vote, are doubtless merely "ministerial, and independent of the effect of the votes." But then, as Mr. MORTON put it, suppose the vote had been close, and suppose the Vice-President had chosen to make himself the judge of which of the returns received from Louisiana or Arkansas should be presented to the convention. The Constitution certainly did not contemplate making the Vice-President the arbiter in such a case, but neither does it provide for Congress being the judge of conflicting returns. Altogether, it is only too obvious that the entire machinery of President-choosing requires to be remodeled to suit circumstances never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. The subject was remitted, after Senator MORTON's recent speech, to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. As any action upon it from the present Congress is exceedingly unlikely, it ought to be one of the first questions presented for the consideration of the Forty-third Congress.

"The men who so shamelessly robbed the tax-payers up to a year and a half since made the Central Park what it now is." Thus spake the *Herald* yesterday. It is the most extraordinary plea in favor of TWEED & Co. that has yet been put forward. The Central Park was created before the days of TWEED and SWEENY, and it was always managed independently of them until the Tweed charter was passed. The Tweed gang proposed to erect houses for themselves in the Central Park; HILTON whitewashed the statues; and SWEENY tried to deface the Park with all kinds of hideous buildings. This is what *they* did for our Park. What on earth can the *Herald* mean by alleging that they "made it what it is?"

It was a strange decision to arrive at that the Bar Association is powerless to express an opinion on the conduct of a member, even after he has himself submitted the whole question to the association—and it has fortunately been reversed. Mr. W. E. DARLING, who moved to reconsider the action of the previous meeting, deserves every commendation for the straightforward and manly course which he counseled, and the members who helped to carry his resolution have saved the Bar Association from losing public respect and confidence. The Judiciary Committee reported that it was for individual members, and not for the association, to prefer charges before the Grievance Committee. There being no by-law on the subject, that was a question for the association itself to determine. They did decide it by directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether it was desirable to take any steps against any member, and that if grounds existed for such action, it should be taken by the committee. If the association be as powerless as the late report of this committee seems to indicate, the members might as well abandon their warfare against corruption on the Bench and in the ranks of the Bar, and quietly disband.

The *Tribune* has steadily labored to serve the cause of TWEED by abusing those intrusted with his prosecution. It now shows equal readiness to oblige TWEED by suppressing news distasteful to his chief counsel, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. The report of the meeting of the Bar Association on Tuesday evening is given by every morning paper except the *Tribune*. The resolutions passed at that meeting restored the Bar Association to its proper place before the people, but must have greatly disgusted FIELD, as well as other prominent members of the Bar, who have a natural apprehension of the result of an inquiry into their professional conduct. Did the *Tribune* suppress the report of that meeting out of deference to JAY GOULD, or TWEED, or FIELD himself, or all of them?

It will be seen from our Albany letter that the new charter is likely to be brought before the Assembly, as a special order, next Tuesday. We have at present only the outline furnished by our correspondent. According to that, the measure provides for the removal of all heads of departments; the abolition of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; the appointments of heads of departments to be made by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Aldermen, and in case of disagreement, the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen to appoint. The new charter will, of course, be thoroughly discussed, and if Democrats or "Liberal Republicans" have any valid objections to offer to it, they had better get them in shape, instead of screaming hysterically about the Custom-house.

The hearing on the Police Justices bill, which is to take place to-day, before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, will not escape public attention. That nobody will appear for the present justices but well-paid lawyers, who will argue about constitutional impediments, is pretty certain. There is no bill which, better than this Police bill, will test the character of the Legislature. The people do not mean that any false pretense of constitutional scruples shall screen any less respectable reasons for defeating this great reform.

It will be observed that the new Jury bill which, among other things, leaves to the Court the trial of challenge to favor, was introduced to the Assembly, yesterday morning, and promptly and unanimously ordered to be reported by the Judiciary Committee at its meeting in the evening. This encouraging progress will doubtless find its counterpart in the passage of the bill through the various stages in the lower House. By that time, the obstructives in the Senate may possibly have changed their minds about its "unconstitutionality."

Later dispatches from Spain show that the revolution of Tuesday was the most extraordinary to be found in the annals of that remarkable country and people. The appearance of dignity, general unanimity, and above all, of perfect order, with which the entire proceedings attending the inauguration of the provisional Republic were conducted are calculated to leave the impression that Spain is much better prepared for self-government than most people supposed. Madrid is reported quiet, the provinces give no sign of turbulence, and the army, both regulars and volunteers, seems disposed to stand by the provisional government. Of that government BERANGER, ECHEGARAY, BECCERA, and CORDOVA were in the Zorilla Cabinet; FRANCISCO SALMERON was one of the Vice-Presidents of Congress, and FIGUERAS and CASTELAR have a reputation almost world-wide as the foremost among the leaders and exponents of Spanish Republicanism. If Prime Minister FIGUERAS is as good as his word in regard to guaranteeing freedom of popular elections, and maintaining (restoring would have been a better word) the national integrity, the inauguration of the Republic will indeed prove a bright day for Spain.

Republicans and Democrats.

The events of the past few weeks have shown in a very unfortunate manner the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of two parties combining together in an honest effort to serve the public. In national affairs such an amalgamation of parties is scarcely to be expected. A great party is generally founded upon ideas which it cannot with honor renounce, and even partial concessions are made at a sacrifice of consistency. But in purely local affairs—such, for instance, as the management of a great city—it ought not to be impossible to induce tax-payers of all shades of opinion to unite for the protection of their own interests. This is the object for which we have struggled, in relation to the City of New-York, for nearly three years past. Once or twice we have been on the verge of success—but the intrinsic difficulties of the task seem to be insuperable. If one party gives way, the other will not. Party spirit is a greater force than a strict regard for public interests. Let anybody consider carefully the events of the past two years, and see to what conclusion he is compelled to come.

In the Fall of 1871, the Republicans had clearly a great advantage over the Democrats. The latter had mismanaged the State and the City to a degree totally unexampled in history. They had corrupted justice; had filled every office with most incompetent and dishonest men; had given us anarchy *minus* the constable; had plundered the public on a scale which no company of brigands could have equaled. The revelations of these abuses and frauds proceeded solely from Republican sources—a few Democrats joining in the work only when success was assured. In the following year, the Democrats, to save themselves, coalesced with a defection from the Republican Party calling themselves "Liberal Republicans." They aimed then to take possession of the Federal Government; and had they succeeded, we should to-day have GRATZ BROWN—a disreputable "politician"—for President. The Republicans gained the victory, thanks to the good sense of the people, which may always be trusted in every emergency. But they sought for no party spoils. In this State they cheerfully relinquished the chief offices to their traditional foes. They did not go to their own ranks for a Governor. They chose a Democrat. In the City, they might have carried a Republican for Mayor, since the Democrats were hopelessly divided. One set wanted Mr. LAWRENCE, another wanted Senator O'BRIEN. The Republicans, in our opinion, might have won with a man like Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, or Mr. EVARTS, or Mr. SCHULTZ, or Mr. CLAFLIN. But it was a Democratic City, and their choice fell upon a Democrat. It is quite true, as is charged by the "Liberal Republican" organ, that we only came in to the support of that Democrat at the eleventh hour. There were many other men whom we should have preferred. But public opinion in this case led the way. Newspapers could do very little but register it. The Republicans practically won a great fight, and then handed over the "spoils" to the Democrats. We should like to have the instance pointed out in which Democrats ever acted in the same manner toward Republicans.

What has been the return for this generosity? The Democrats whom we, the Republicans, elected to office seize the first occasion to turn upon us and abuse us. Mr. HAVEMEYER displays indecent haste to return to the protection of Tammany Hall and its allies, the Liberal Republicans. We see the fight of last year renewed, with the same cries. "Custom-house Ring" is the shibboleth of the *Tribune* to-day, just as it was when it tried to elect KERNAN and LAWRENCE, GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN. But for "Custom-house" influence, Mr. HAVEMEYER never could have been nominated. The Tammany Democrats nominated LAWRENCE. The Apollo Hall Democrats nominated Senator O'BRIEN. The Liberal Republicans went for LAWRENCE. The only *party* which stood by Mr. HAVEMEYER was the Republican Party—and that he makes haste to denounce, without the slightest provocation or reason, as a party of gamblers and black-legs.

Who are the supporters of Mr. HAVEMEYER in this course? "By their fruits ye shall know them." They are the Tammany Democrats, represented by JOHN KELLY and Sheriff BRENNAN. With them are associated the "Liberal Republicans," headed by JOHN COCHRANE and RUFE ANDREWS. They are the "Reformers" whose orders Mr. HAVEMEYER proposes to obey. They have opposed all reforms in City, State, and nation. Mr. HAVEMEYER attempts to justify his alliance with them by the assertion that the Republicans have attempted to coerce him in reference to appointments. Yet, when he is asked the very reasonable and proper question, *who* were the Republicans that went to him, he cannot produce a single name. Look at his statements to our reporter yesterday. It is the story of a man who has had a nightmare. He "thinks" he "must have heard" that "some one said" the Republicans wished to intimidate him. But names, dates, or facts, he cannot give. Surely they ought to be given. If a plot has been hatched, who are the authors of it? Is it true, as Mr. HAVEMEYER says, that Mr. MURPHY is to have an office? Will he become a benefactor to the Children's Aid Society by proving his words—now or at any future time?

The Democrats have shown their hands too soon. They wish to regain possession of the City, under cover of an aged gentleman whose discretion and sagacity seem to have become extinct a quarter of a century ago. It is now their duty to protect the public—and themselves. Let them save the City from fresh spoliation. Let them produce an honest charter, and take the responsibility of governing this City. If they give us a bad government, they must and will suffer by it. But let us have no more Democratic alliances, which are only regarded by the Democrats as a device to swindle Republicans and plunder the community.

The Danger to Our City's Prosperity.

Many a man becomes poor because his father left him a flourishing business. A well-established trade, a set of old and steady customers, and the influence of a widely-known and highly-respected name, when transferred by a parent to his son, not unfrequently give the latter an undue confidence which more than counteracts all the advantages thus received. It is no uncommon thing to see individuals struggling, in middle or advanced life, with a poverty which would, in all probability, have been averted if they had not inherited at the outset a business which they imagined would be sure to sustain itself.

What is true of individuals in this respect may be substantially true of a community. It would be well worth while for the people of New-York to reflect upon the question whether the principle may not at some future day apply to our own City. The present generation of New-Yorkers have inherited from their predecessors a foreign and domestic traffic, which they are perfectly confident nothing can break down. In this perfect confidence lies our principal danger. Were it not for this, our business men would feel that official waste, inordinate taxation, impunity of crime, municipal misgovernment, and utterly insufficient means of getting from one part of the City to another, were things which we could not afford. It is taking a great deal for granted to assume that, even with all the natural and accumulated advantages of this great metropolis, we can afford them now.

Twenty-five, and indeed we may say fifteen, or even ten years ago, New-York had, in regard to some very important facilities for trade, a superiority which it does not now possess. It is but a very short time since railroad transportation was brought into the effective competition with water-carriage which we see at present. The Erie Canal and Hudson River are not to us what they formerly were. The absolute monopoly they gave New-York of the trade with a very large part of the West, is gone. Considerably less than a quarter of a century ago it was, we may almost say, a physical impossibility for any other city to divert that trade from us. Now, a good deal of the freight for which the Erie Canal was then considered the only practicable avenue to the seaboard, comes directly through a part of the area included within the municipal limits of Philadelphia; and the wily inhabitants of that city are ungenerously taking measures to have some of it stop there. They have not, it is true, got much of it yet; but a few more Winters of such getting about as we have had this season in our street-cars and omnibuses, will—especially if added to unnecessarily increased taxation and other results of local misgovernment—be a very great assistance to them in their sinister designs. And in connection with this matter of transportation to and from the West, we would mention a fact deserving of attention, on account of its possible future bearing upon the interests of our foreign commerce and coast trade. The use of iron vessels is gradually moving ship-yards from the neighborhood of forests to the neighborhood of mines. A considerable portion of our American ship-building is already concentrated on the banks of the Delaware, and the amount is rapidly increasing.

The prosperity of New-York has survived an aggregate of unfavorable influences which would have effectually ruined any other five cities in the United States. How far it has remained uninjured by these influences is a question that can be better answered a few years hence than now. The business health of a community, like the physical health of an individual, is sometimes a long time in showing the effect of injuries it has received. But whatever may eventually prove to be the results of past misgovernment, we cannot depend upon the business we have inherited to secure us from the effect of such misgovernment in the future. There is no such thing as taxing a commercial city without taxing its trade, and other cities are becoming so convenient of access that Western merchants will not long pay tribute to our municipal rings. An efficient and economical management of local affairs and suitable means of local transit have been, hitherto, comforts which were greatly needed. Hereafter they are likely to be requisites absolutely necessary to the prosperity of our business.

Without Rudder or Compass.

For thoroughgoing stupidity and recklessness, it would be difficult to match, even in the blundering and corrupt course of the New-York *World*, the recent vagaries of the present "management" of the *Tribune*. The effort to eat its own words of four months ago has been its daily task for some time. When people become accustomed to that sort of thing, it is surprising what feats of self-contradiction they can accomplish. For instance, here is what the *Tribune* said, yesterday, about the proposal to allow the Aldermen to make, and the Mayor to confirm, local nominations:

> MR. HAVEMEYER has been erroneously reported as favoring such a plan, *when, in reality, it is more obnoxious than any other measure* suggested, and is as clearly in the Ring interest as the original provision.

And here is what the *Tribune* said on the same subject only five days ago:

> He (the Mayor) would prefer to have the Board of Aldermen nominate and the Mayor confirm, as was the case during his first term of office. This plan worked well then and he could not see why it would not now.

Two statements more flatly contradictory could hardly be imagined. To a paper that can contradict itself in this deliberate fashion, the repetition of gross falsehoods, like the following, is, of course, a matter of perfect ease:

> For Chamberlain the new Ring is to give us MR. THOMAS MURPHY, in place of MR. PETER B. SWEENY. MR. ANDREW H. GREEN, who put CONNOLLY out of the Controllership, is himself to walk the plank next, that room may be made for MR. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

The *Tribune* must have known when it printed this, that such a policy had never entered into anybody's head but its own, and it must have a very low conception of the intelligence of its limited circle of readers to be able to suppose that the transparent absurdity of the above list would not be perfectly apparent to them.

The paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY" has an exceedingly short memory for Mr. GREELEY's friends. It accused HENRY M. WILLIAMS, the other day, of being a professional bribery agent, and of having been engaged at Saratoga "handling the fund with which the Ring sought to save BARNARD, that he might try TWEED." This WILLIAMS was, and is, an attached adherent of Senator FENTON, and worked hard on the *Tribune's* side during the campaign. FENTON ought to furnish his pupil with a full list of his supporters. There will be very few left to him, if his organ goes along in this reckless manner.

The fact is, the *Tribune* is determined to do what it can to defeat the cause of local reform, and leave its Tammany friends in undisturbed possession of their offices. It left no doubt about its intentions in this respect, by the following declaration, yesterday:

> It were better there should be no revision of the charter at all, than that the men placed in office by the Reform vote should be driven from their places, and a Mayor fresh from the people and from every party, should be deprived of all authority.

That is to say, either give Mayor HAVEMEYER an uncontrolled chance of playing into the hands of Tammany, or spare such incorruptible patriots as MANIERRE, BARR, HITCHMAN, MULLALY, SANDS, MACGREGOR, "DOUG." TAYLOR, &c. There are leaks of public money, and gross perversions of official duty in every department which these men occupy. But these are minor considerations for the *Tribune*. It preserves a lively sense of favors to come from the Tammany office-holders, and the people may be taxed for another year, to sustain a corrupt gang of office-holders, if only it can succeed in frightening them with the bogey of a "Republican Ring." Then, note the cool assumption that Mayor HAVEMEYER was the candidate of "every party," or as the *Tribune* put it a few days ago, "thousands of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, voted for him." We shall probably be informed next that "thousands of Liberal Republicans" voted for Gen. GRANT, and that in recognition of the fact he should invite, say JOHN COCHRANE or ETHAN ALLEN, to become Secretary of the Treasury. Mayor HAVEMEYER ran below every nominee on the National, State, and County Republican tickets—receiving, for example, 3,000 votes less than Judge DAVIS. The Mayoralty nominees of Tammany and Apollo Hall received the full vote of their party. Where the "thousands" of Liberal Republican and Democratic supporters of Mr. HAVEMEYER came from is a mystery which, along with its other *canards*, the *Tribune* may be left to explain.

Gov. Dix's Judicial Appointments.

While differences of opinion exist about the wisdom of some of the minor appointments of Gov. DIX, it is satisfactory to find that there is but one common sentiment of approval in regard to his judicial appointments. These have been watched with unusual care, both by the Bar and the general public, since at the present juncture they have a special degree of interest and importance. The article of the Constitution which provides for an elective judiciary is admitted by all parties to have been the most effectual protection, if not the immediate source, of most of the local corruption and misgovernment of the last four years. This article will be again submitted, for ratification or rejection by popular vote, next year. The elective power has been tried and found wanting; the appointive power is now, practically, on its trial, and on its wise exercise will greatly depend the success of the reform on which all honest lawyers and order-loving citizens are agreed, viz., the repeal of the constitutional provision which throws our judges into the arena of local party politics.

The latest judicial nomination made by Gov. DIX is that of Mr. HENRY E. HOWLAND as Justice of the Marine Court of this City, in place of Judge TRACY, deceased. This is an admirable appointment on various grounds. Mr. HOWLAND is a member of the eminent law firm of SHERWOOD & HOWLAND, of which Mr. JOHN SHERWOOD is the senior partner. His appointment is understood to meet with the unqualified approval of the respectable section of the local Bar. Mr. HOWLAND is a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1854, and of the Harvard Law School. He has been in active practice in New-York for fifteen years, and his professional standing and personal character are of the highest order. During the war he was an earnest upholder of the Union cause, and served for some time as a captain in the field. He has been subsequently an active member of the Bar Association, and has been an earnest worker in the cause of local reform. The progress of the Curtis trial gave a painful revelation of how low the general character of the Marine Court had been allowed to sink. As a step toward the elevation of that court, and as another advance toward judicial purity in New-York, the nomination of Mr. HOWLAND is exceedingly timely.

A College for Nurses.

Any one of our readers who has been sick in a boarding-house, or even in a private family, will appreciate the horror of untrained nurses. He will remember the creaking shoes and rough motions, the ill-cooked messes supplied him, the confusion about medicines, until a profound conviction came over his mind that he was taking some poison, instead of the healing draught intended. And, above all, he will recall the utter neglect of the orders of the physician. If he were suffering from bruise or wound, he will remember the tortures of misplaced bandages, his nightly sufferings with badly-made beds, and the unskillfulness which soon left him one of those torturing inflictions, a "bed-sore." He will recall how nothing was ever done properly, gently, or in order by those rough tormentors named nurses.

And if our readers of the comfortable classes have suffered thus from unskilled attendance, let them imagine what must be the suffering of poor patients in such hospitals as Bellevue or Blackwell's Island. Here the nurses are either paupers or criminals. They are ignorant, awkward, and sometimes ill-tempered. They have not the least experience in their business, and no motive to make them attentive. Cold and greasy dishes of food are brought to the miserable patients. Bandages are tied as if they were instruments of torture. Delicate and nervous sick persons are handled as though they were rough laborers. There is no regularity or order in giving the medicines, and half of the stimulants intended for the sick and dying are consumed by the nurses and attendants before they ever reach the patients.

This painful and disagreeable condition of things must continue in Bellevue, while prisoners and paupers of Blackwell's Island are employed as nurses. But, in a less glaring way, there are similar evils in other hospitals. It is well known that it is almost impossible in any public hospital or private family to procure thoroughly-trained nurses. Except for lying-in cases, we do not appear to have such a profession. The whole community is mainly given up, when sick or disabled, to the care of utterly inexperienced persons. In this respect we are far behind England and the Continent. Everywhere in Europe training schools for nurses are recognized institutions. In England the wards of nearly every hospital are cared for by trained women of experience. In private houses, whenever a formidable accident occurs, or a person is taken severely ill, the physician can send at once to the "Training School and Home for Nurses," and obtain just the sort of woman needed. In London, Paris, Liverpool, and other cities, many of the poor districts have trained nurses established in them, who are ready at call to bind up wounds, tend the sick, and teach sanitary laws. Miss NIGHTINGALE's remarkable efforts in England to form a corps of well-trained and cultivated nurses are well known. Several of the best hospitals in London are supplied with nurses trained by her system.

An effort is now being made in New-York by an excellent charitable association—the State Charities' Aid Society—to remedy this great defect in this City. The ladies comprising this association have been in the practice during the past year of visiting, by committees, the Bellevue Hospital. They [illegible] of the place [illegible] nursing [illegible] reform could be effected there unless the nursing was reformed. They have, accordingly determined, before doing anything more in Bellevue, to attempt the founding of a "training school for nurses" in that hospital. This scheme was approved by the Medical Board of Bellevue, and subsequently accepted by the Commissioners of Charities. The ladies propose to have the control in nursing, at first, of only six wards. They hope then to establish a college for the training of nurses, which shall become a recognized institution. Branches of this college will be established in connection with hospitals for particular diseases, so that in time, nurses trained for special diseases will be found as easily as physicians. Connected with the college will be a home for the lady superintendent and nurses, where they may find relaxation and rest after their depressing labors in the hospitals. The nurses trained by the college will receive a diploma or certificate, renewable at fixed periods, so that this institution can protect the public from imposition, and constantly send forth professional nurses. It is intended that the lady superintendent shall be a woman of cultivation and superior education, and the head nurses will be chosen with the utmost care. The ladies hope to obtain them from a comparatively superior class—such as the daughters and widows of clergymen, professional men, and farmers throughout New-England and the Northern States; women who have received a fair education, and expect to earn their own bread. The lady superintendent and the head nurses will receive very fair salaries, while the probationers who are learning the business will obtain only moderate wages. The ladies ask for the moderate sum of $20,000 for founding this excellent institution. We trust that they will obtain much more than this. Such a college for nurses as is proposed will be a blessing to the whole community. It will change our whole method of nursing in private families and public institutions. We hope the ladies will receive $50,000 at least, and will found an institution which shall be permanent.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is rumored that a petition numerously signed by clergymen, merchants, and other prominent citizens is about to be addressed to Gov. DIX, asking for the commutation of FOSTER's sentence to imprisonment for life. Now, this wretch committed one of the most unprovoked and brutal murders. His guilt has been thoroughly established. The Court of Appeals have refused to interfere in his behalf, and there is no possible reason why he should escape the gallows. The recent announcement of Gov. DIX that he will decline, except for very strong reasons, to interfere in behalf of murderers, was generally applauded by all intelligent men, and it is hardly probable that he will accede to any petition to save FOSTER from his deserved fate. The fact that respectable citizens can be found, who are capable of the weakness of endeavoring to render murder a safer occupation than it now is, does not speak well for their intelligence. If FOSTER should escape with no other punishment than a term of imprisonment, we had better abandon the death-penalty at once, and waste no more time in useless efforts to hang murderers.

Now that District-Attorney PHELPS has taken the matter in hand, there seems to be a good prospect of having the "saw-dust" and the thousand and one other swindlers infesting this City either brought to trial, or compelled to beat a hasty retreat to a more congenial atmosphere. On Tuesday the first practical move was made to break up the gang system among sharpers by the arrest of two alleged leaders, JAMES HUBBELL and HENRY H. MEAUGER. The former had before been arrested, but regained his liberty through Justice SCOTT, who, it will be remembered, took occasion, at the preliminary examination, to "scoff" at the detectives for not having provided themselves with witnesses before making the complaint. District-Attorney PHELPS, with praiseworthy promptness, acted upon our advice, and procured sufficient affidavits from victims to warrant the Grand Jury in finding an indictment against HUBBELL, who has been put under bail to appear for trial at the General Sessions. MEAUGER, by the clever device of a detective, was entrapped into offering counterfeit greenbacks on the basis of $100 for $10, and he is also in a fair way to be treated according to his deserts. No man ever entered a public office with better opportunities to distinguish himself than Mr. PHELPS, and we are glad to see that he fully appreciates this fact.

The recent railway accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad ought to suggest a very necessary piece of legislation. The train included a number of oil-cars, with a single passenger-car. A broken rail threw the train from the track, and the passenger-car rolled over into the river, sinking in about five feet of water at a distance of fifteen feet from the bank. The petroleum from the wrecked oil-cars floated on the river, entered the windows of the passenger-car, and took fire from the stove. As a consequence, a number of people who otherwise would have sustained no injury, were burned to death. The extreme danger of attaching passenger-cars to oil-trains is sufficiently evident without this horrible proof, but this recent accident ought to lead to a stringent law absolutely prohibiting petroleum from being carried on any train which carries passengers. It should also be noticed that had not the passenger-car been heated by a stove, the petroleum would not have taken fire. Is the stove never to be banished from our railways?

There was a time when wise men said no Pacific railroad would ever be finished and running before 1880; but, it now seems likely that by that date there will be at least five trans-continental American roads. The Southern, or Texas line, will be finished much sooner, no doubt, and even the new Canadian line, is to be built—according to the charter published on Tuesday last at Ottawa—by "ten years from the 20th of July, 1871." It is to be observed that the financial troubles of either of the roads already built do not seem to deter or alarm the promoters of the new ones; a satisfactory evidence that to bad management, and not to intrinsic commercial demerits, those troubles are fairly to be ascribed. Nor have the complications of the United States roads with the Government prevented a like system to our own from being adopted in Canada; the Colonial Parliament having guaranteed, by way of subsidy to the "Canadian Pacific," $30,000,000 and as many acres of the public land.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

[illegible]

The world, even the political world, advances. Woman's hour approaches. For the sake of her cause, I am gratified, and I hope not unduly so, to find that my [illegible] little plea for justice to the General Land Office, in the way of an increase of salaries, has had its effect. They are moving in the matter over at the Capitol, and if Credit Mobilier investigations do not quite block the wheels of legislation, something will be done. Congress is behaving very well in receiving in good part, and acting on, my suggestions. Honorable gentlemen do not take to heart my occasionally severe criticisms, except to profit by them. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and in inflicting that sort of healing hurts I have not shirked my duty. It has been "cut and come again." They know I mean it all for their good; that it pains me more than it does them; and they now gallantly come forward to sustain me before the country in this Land Office matter. They have obtained a letter from Commissioner Drummond on the state of affairs in his bureau, and have ordered it printed, to accompany "Bill H. R. [illegible]"—whatever that means.

The Land Office is my favorite institution here. Since I have secured an acre and a half of land out in Colorado, I am especially anxious that the affairs of this bureau should be placed on a firm and honorable basis; so I trust I may be pardoned for referring to the subject of its claims again, and yet again, with true womanly persistency. The Commissioner's letter is a clear and plain exhibit of the facts in the case, and his statements are well clinched with figures. If there is anything I have a respect for, it is figures, especially nowadays, for they "won't lie." If there is anything I have a genius for, it's figures. At the early age of eighteen I had explored as far as the "Rule of Three." There I stopped, and thenceforth, for all mathematical problems and calculations, boldly threw myself on my natural genius, and my ten fingers. Now, let us wrestle with the commissioner's figures. He compares the clerical force of the Land Office, and the salaries paid, with the force and the salaries of the other bureaus thus:

> The Land-office, which employs this year 131 permanent and 30 temporary clerks, making a total of 161, has, counting the chief clerk, recorder, director, 2 principal clerks, and 8 fourth-class clerks, only 9 clerks in all, or about 1 in [illegible], above the third class, and not one who receives a salary of over $[illegible], while the Patent-office, which has a force of [illegible], less [illegible] than that employed by the Land-office, has 1 deputy commissioner and 3 examiners-in-chief who receive a salary of $3,000 each; 27 examiners and [illegible] who receive a salary of $2,500 each; 1 clerk at a salary of $2,000; and 22 clerks of class 4, at $1,800 each; making 51 clerks, who receive salaries ranging from $1,800 to $3,000, or about 1 in 3 above the third-class.
>
> The Internal Revenue Bureau, which has a force of 172, including deputy commissioners, or [illegible] less than the force now employed by the Land Office, pays 1 deputy commissioner $[illegible]; [illegible] deputy commissioners $2,500 each; 7 heads of division $2,500 each, or $100 more than I ask for the heads of division in the Land Office, and [illegible] clerks of class four, $1,800 each, or 1 in 4 above the third class.
>
> The United States Treasurer's Office, which employs 65 clerks, pays two of them $[illegible] each; 1, $2,500; 9 chiefs of division, $2,300 each; 3 clerks, $2,000 each, and 15, $1,800 each; making a total of 30 clerks, or nearly one-half the entire force, who receive salaries ranging from $1,800 to $3,600 per annum. The Treasurer is also allowed by law the sum of $3,500 with which to still further augment the salaries of his clerks at his discretion.

In this way Mr. Drummond goes through other bureaus, showing like disproportion in men and money. I don't think his figures have suffered under my hands, and they speak for themselves.

In the Senate, for the two days past, they have been discussing at wearisome length matters of currency—"specie payments," "inflation," "contraction," "redemption," and other things pertaining to financial salvation, but of no particular account to a woman who has no bank account. In the House there have been some lively discussions on the Post-office and Indian Appropriation bills. During the debate on the latter bill, Mr. Cox, whose heart as a man, if not as a politician, is in the right place, made a very generous plea for an increase of pay for those "hard-worked, trusty public servants," the letter-carriers of our large cities. Mr. Niblack objected. He "did not know why a letter-carrier should be paid more for carrying letters in a large city than in a small city; did not think they were overworked." Mr. Myers asked: "Does the gentleman think that work for sixteen hours a day is not overwork?"

Thereupon another member came in with the brilliant interrogatory: "Do not the postmasters find plenty of people who are glad to take these positions at the present pay?"

This miserable, cowardly objection is always raised, when any increase of salary is proposed for the servants of the people—except such as are privileged to write M. C. after their names. It is especially the strong card of honorable gentlemen when it is proposed to show anything like decent justice in the matter of pay, to the women of the departments. The debate yesterday not only became vivacious, but a little rancorous toward the last, especially between Mr. Butler and Mr. Garfield. The sarcasms and insinuations of the gentleman from Massachusetts were something terrible. The old savage spirit of the criminal lawyer came upon him, and possessed him with peculiar ferocity. Such mild gentlemen as Mr. Garfield should treat Mr. Butler as a Rocky Mountain hunter who cares for his life and his good looks treats the grizzly. When he comes upon the big beast's path, marked by the print of his huge foot, or the bones and horns of some lately-devoured young stag or mountain sheep, he pauses, concludes he hasn't "lost any bear," and goes no further in that direction. But Mr. Butler who has suffered, if he is so unfortunately constituted as to be obliged to suffer in that way, from suspicions, taunts, and slanderous accusations, is hardly the man, if quite innocent of all those ugly old charges, to pronounce premature judgment on his brother, and if guilty, even in the least part, he should have the grace to refrain from assuming the rôle of the avenger of virtue in that House. The class of our fellow-citizens whom he (let us give him all credit for it) helped greatly to emancipate by that immortal word, "contraband," used to have on the old plantations a significant proverb, "The coon calls the 'possum varmint."

I doubt if you, looking down from the height of the elective franchise, an eminence which you share with the most fiery and high-toned Celt of the "bloody Sixth," fully realize the little advantages of my disfranchised position; its absolute political independence and freedom from party prejudices and ties. Many things in politics disturb and vex me, but I have always the sweet solace of speaking my mind. I am no partisan. Why, indeed, should a woman be? unless her husband is running for Congress, and we have not come to that yet, though we have seen trouble. I am under no obligation to put my trust in party princes—to love or hate, according to party policy. I can perceive a glimmer of goodness in a Democrat, and a taint of original

sis in a Republican. I can trust myself to the luxury of [illegible] virtue are [illegible] idol. A little Catholic girl was telling to her schoolmates stories of the miraculous cures her priest had wrought in the name of his patron saint. "I don't believe it," said a sturdy little Protestant. "Well," replied the small Romanist, "if I were you, I wouldn't believe it, but, you see, I've got to."

I may seem a little irreverent sometimes, in my remarks on that eminent body of men, the United States Senate. I do not mean to make my little criticisms reprisals for the political disabilities under which I suffer. But, as I have had nothing to do in making these men Senators, I naturally have no tender, remorseful feelings toward them. Still, I would not be severe and captious in my criticisms. I try not to be invidious. "One star differeth from another star in glory." If I remark on the aristocratic repose of Flanagan, I do not mean to reflect on the debonair Democracy of Frelinghuyson. If I pay a tribute of respect to the evangelical piety of Nye, I would not be thought to question the ordinary orthodoxy and general morality of Buckingham. If I admire the manly carelessness of Conkling in the matter of attire, and the freedom of his gestures in the abandon of debate, I would not seem to depreciate the dainty neatness of Stewart and the studied elegance of his attitudes. If I am impressed with the classical oratory of Logan, I would not underrate the rough force and the effective, hap-hazard rhetoric of Sumner. If I am won by the gracious suavity of Chandler, I would not be insensible to the more rugged independence and the sledge-hammer eloquence of Howe. If I am not ill-pleased with the bluff heartiness of Fenton, I do not condemn the elusive politeness and defensive deportment of Wilson.

In the House, if I delight in the poetic fancies and witty sallies of Dawes, I would not seem to think lightly of Randall as a solid working member. If I commend the modesty of Farnsworth, it is not mine to denounce the forth-puttingness of Poland. If I revere the commanding Cox, I do not look down on the gentle Dox. If the placid face of Bingham appeals to my heart, I do not close it against the restless and eagle-eyed Twitchell. If I reverence the bald head of Butler, I would not mock at the gray hairs of Banks.

Nothing have, nothing venture. In my irresponsible independence, I dare to say just what I think about the powers that be here in the Territory—the Board of Health, and the Board of Public Works. Seriously, I think that if our city is well ruled and regulated, it is a good deal on the principle of Guizot, that "the best government for the people is that which is least liked by the people." The official imperial paper of Vienna, in the time of that hateful tyranny toward Hungary at which the world shuddered, said, "We are told that the Magyars are not contented. We know it well. It was not our design to have them contented, but to make them pay."

I heard the other day a little story, told by a gentleman, who last Summer called upon one of our capital improvement potentates with a petition from a poor widow living on a street about to be cut down twenty feet or so, and whose taxes threatened to exceed the market value of her little property. This petition, which was, of course, refused, was supplemented by a remonstrance from all the more modest householders of her neighborhood. "Why, Sir," said the petitioner, "if you carry out these improvements, according to your plans, it will ruin all the poor property-holders on this street, and compel them to move away from their old homes."

"Bless the poor!"—this was said with terrible emphasis—"let them go. We don't want any poor on this street, Sir."

But I have to report a new outrage of the Board of Public Works, which is not "a fee grief, due to some single breast," but "a matter that concerns the general cause." I hear from good authority, that in the course of their so-called improvements, they have overthrown, broken, and flung aside, the meridian stone, a mysterious monument of marble, or granite, that has long stood somewhere on Washington Heights.

Now, I dont know precisely what the meridian stone was, but it was something by which they told the latitude and longitude, and the time of day, and took astronomical observations and calculated eclipses by—and it was somehow a part of our national defenses. Since it is gone, we "know no South, no North"—we shall not be able to tell what time to get up in the morning, or pay our debts—we may be eclipsed without a moment's warning, and with no supply of smoked glass on hand—the British may come again and take Washington, and level to the ground that proud monument that Congress is just beginning to set about talking about finishing. Now, what shall be done about this last piece of B. P. W. vandalism?

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.

As we have already mentioned, the representation by which M. Paul Juignet benefits annually, occurs at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street, on Saturday evening. M. Juignet's claims upon that portion of the public to which French plays address themselves with most force need not be rehearsed at this late day. For those play-goers who seek a night's entertainment, it is only necessary to mention that M. Juignet, as usual, will supply a representation of great scope and interest. The pieces selected for performance are "Monsieur Parole d'Honneur," and "Les Rêves de Marguerite." A comic *intermède* by Mr. and Mrs. Martens, a series of prestidigitatorial feats by M. Faure-Nicolay, and some instrumental and vocal music are promised to fill out the programme.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew will read this evening at Steinway Hall. His third reading at that place may be attended on Saturday night.

Musical.

SATURDAY MATINEE CONCERT.

A matinée concert, which ought to bestow upon lovers of music a sufficiency of agreeable recollections to cheer them through the approaching season of Lent, is to be given at Steinway Hall on Saturday next. A list of the names of the artists concerned makes comment upon the promise of the affair superfluous. The entertainment is to enlist the efforts of Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Jennie Busk, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Bowler, Mlle. Breusil, Messrs. Hill, Gottschalk, de Korbay, S. B. and W. F. Mills, R. Dargel, and G. W. Morgan. Messrs. Bergé, Colby, and Fradel are to conduct.

THE ART OF SONG.

A reference appeared in these columns some time ago, concerning the College of Music in Fourteenth-street. Signor Albites, it was then announced, intended to devote his whole time this season to the direction of the institution in question. Mme. Gazzaniga, it may now be said, is also engaged in tuition at the college. The absence from the stage of one of the greatest of dramatic songstresses is, therefore, in a measure at least, compensated by the valuable instruction she gives to the prime donne of the future, for whom we can wish no worthier examples.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Goat Island Bill—Gen. Crook's Fight With the Apaches—Two Missing Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Citizens' Committee in opposition to the proposed cession of part of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, ask the Press of the East to give the following a place in their columns:

Mr. C. P. Huntington's statement before the Senate Military Committee as to the ownership of the Oakland water-front, and his declaration that a controlling interest in it was offered to the Central Pacific Railroad on condition of making their terminus there, is at variance with the known public facts, and evinces much intrepidity of assertion. In April, 1868, that property, 7,000 to 9,000 acres in extent, was released by the City of Oakland to one Carpentier. A large area of it was then conveyed to the railroad company, and the remainder to the "Water-front Company," whereof Carpentier got half of the stock, the railroad managers got forty per cent., and J. B. Felton, who made the negotiation, received ten per cent., the railroad company expressly contracting to make their terminus there. Mr. W. G. Moody, on introducing the ordinance to the Oakland Common Council, declared that it secured the railroad terminus to Oakland by solemn contract. Mr. Felton, in his public speech April 4, 1868, said: "Our propositions were accepted. Solemn writings have passed between us, binding the railroad, both by legal and honorable obligations, to terminate in Oakland in eighteen months from this date, and I am assured by those gentlemen, in the most positive terms, that within nine months the work will be fully completed."

The officers of the "Water-front Company," as made public then, were Carpentier, Merritt, Lloyd, Tevis, and Leland Stanford. These statements have been published here nearly five years, and never contradicted. The conveyances are on record, and the case is plain. The managers of the railway company received this large amount of water-front stock, and the company agreed to give value to the property by locating its terminus there.

The loss by the fire in Page's oil warehouse exceeds $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

No news has been received from the steamer Nevada, now two weeks overdue, from Australia.

The jury in the case of Blakely, the ex-County Treasurer of Santa Cruz County, who was tried for robbing the treasury, failed to agree on a verdict.

Charles Mortimer, who is confined in the Sacramento Jail for robbery, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his arm with a piece of saucer. He was very weak from the loss of blood when discovered.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer General L. Wright, overdue sixteen days at Portland from Sitka.

The final route of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been fixed, by surveys, from Los Angeles to San Fernando.

Lieuts. Ross and Burke, of Gen. Crook's staff, arrived at Camp Grant Jan. 22, and reported that a battle had been fought with the Apaches, during which four warriors were killed and twelve captured. Gen. Crook is at the new post near Mount Graham. His troops have killed over 300 warriors since the opening of the campaign. The General will continue to fight the Indians until they sue for peace.

A VETO.

The President's Objections to Paying for Salt-Works Destroyed During the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 161, entitled "An act for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of salt-works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the order of Major-Gen. Carlos Buell." All the objections made by me to the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, and also of the East Tennessee University, apply with equal force to this bill. According to the official report of Brig.-Gen. Craft, by whose immediate command the property in question was destroyed, there was a large rebel force in the neighborhood, who were using the salt-works, and had carried away a considerable quantity of salt, and were preparing to take more, as soon as the necessary transportation could be procured; and he further states that the leaders of the rebellion calculated upon their supply of salt to come from these works, and that, in his opinion, their destruction was a military necessity. I understand him to say, in effect, that the salt-works were captured from the rebels; that it was impracticable to hold them, and that they were demolished so as to be of no further use to the enemy. I cannot agree that the owners of property destroyed under such circumstances are entitled to compensation therefor from the United States. Whatever other view may be taken of the subject, it is incontrovertible that these salt-works were destroyed by the Union Army while engaged in regular military operations, and that the sole object of their destruction was to weaken, cripple, or defeat the armies of the so-called Southern Confederacy. I am greatly apprehensive that the allowance of this claim could and would be construed into the recognition of a principle binding the United States to pay for all property which their military forces destroyed in the late war for the Union. No liability by the Government to pay for property destroyed by the Union forces in conducting a battle or siege has yet been claimed, but the precedent proposed by this bill leads directly and strongly in that direction, for it is difficult, upon any ground of reason or justice, to distinguish between a case of that kind and the one under consideration. Had Gen. Craft and his command destroyed the salt-works by shelling out the enemy found in their actual occupancy, the case would not have been different in principle from the one presented in this bill. What possible difference can it make in the rights of owners or the obligations of the Government, whether the destruction was in driving the enemy out, or in keeping them out, of the salt-works? This bill does not present a case where private property is taken for public use in any sense of the Constitution. It was not taken from the owners, but from the enemy, and it was not then used by the Government, but destroyed. Its destruction was one of the casualties of war, and though not happening in actual conflict was, perhaps, as disastrous to the rebels as would have been a victory in battle. Owners of property destroyed to prevent the spread of a conflagration, as a general rule, are not entitled to compensation therefor; and, for reasons equally strong, the necessary destruction of property found in the hands of the public enemy, and constituting a part of their military supplies, does not entitle the owner to indemnity from the Government for damages to him in that way. I fully appreciate the hardships of the case and would be glad if any convictions of duty allowed me to join in the proposed relief. But I cannot consent to the doctrine which is found in this bill, as it seems to me, by which the National Treasury is exposed to all claims for property injured or destroyed by the armies of the United States in the late protracted and destructive war in this country.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 11, 1873.

Subscriptions to Training School for Nurses.

M. A. Humphreys	$25 00
Miss Nena Prime	50 00
Mrs. James A. Brown	40 00
Miss R. B. Long	25 00
D. L. Suydam	100 00
Col. Bailey Myers	50 00
Exchange-place	50 00
A. B. Stockwell	25 00
Mrs. Frederick Swan	50 00
C. S.	10 00
Mrs. Mary Tileston	100 00
Mrs. Ellen L. Hemenway	100 00
A friend, through Mrs. Hemenway	50 00
Wm. M. Prichard	25 00
Geo. S. Appleton	25 00
Miss E. M. B.	5 00
Nathaniel Curnier	50 00
Thos. Otis LeRoy	50 00
Mrs. M. N. M.	50 00
Mrs. Benj. F. Carver, annual subscription	10 00
R. L. C., annual subscription	10 00
Mrs. Geo. S. Appleton, annual subscription	10 00
Mrs. Wm. Fraser, annual subscription	5 00
	$915 00
Previously reported	6,031 60
Total	$6,946 60

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

The New Bishop of Newark.

Very Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan, President of Seton Hall College, South Orange, who has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, was born in the City of Newark, in August, 1839. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg, Md., and graduated with the highest honors in 1851. He studied for the priesthood in the American College at Rome, and was ordained in 1863, in St. John Lateran's, by Cardinal Patrizi. In 1864 he received the degree of D. D., after which he returned to America, and was appointed Vice-President of the institution of which he became the head on the appointment of Very Rev. Dr. McQuaid to the See of Rochester. He was also Vicar-General of the diocese, and, since the appointment of Right Rev. Bishop Bayley as Archbishop of Baltimore, he has acted as Administrator. The Papal bull announcing the elevation of Dr. Corrigan, is expected shortly.

OBITUARY.

Martin Kalbfleisch.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon, at 1:10, in his sixty-ninth year. He had been sick of a painful and dangerous disorder for just one month, but such was his remarkable vigor and strength that he was enabled to struggle all that time against a disease to which many a younger man would have succumbed long before. His last illness was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys, aggravated by an affection resembling heart-disease.

Martin Kalbfleisch was born at Flushing, in the Netherlands, Feb. 8, 1804. He passed his youth in his native town, and received a thorough and useful education. His father was a merchant, but Martin was averse to entering a commercial life, having a strong predilection for scientific pursuits, and he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. On reaching the age of eighteen, a desire to seek new lands and experiences led him to accept the position of supercargo on an American vessel bound for Padang on the coast of Sumatra. When the vessel arrived the cholera was raging, so she returned to Antwerp, and was sold. The Captain induced young Kalbfleisch to go with him to France, where they engaged in commercial business together for about four years. This association with an American led him to seek a permanent home in the United States, so he crossed the Atlantic in 1826. At first he found it difficult to gain a living, but persevered until success was fairly earned, enabling him to establish a color factory in Harlem. The business was a prosperous one, and Mr. Kalbfleisch made what was considered a fortune in those days. The prices of real estate on Manhattan Island rising rapidly about 1839 he sold his factory, and located another in Connecticut, but finding himself too far from market, determined to return. He next settled at Greenpoint, Long Island, in 1841, the business having since increased to unusual limits, the manufactories covering several acres.

Mr. Kalbfleisch always took a deep interest in politics, and attached himself to the Democratic Party. He, however, betrayed no desire for office, but local interests led to his election in 1851 as Supervisor of the old town of Bushwick, which office he held until the consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. In 1853 he was appointed on the commission to prepare a charter for the proposed consolidated city, and in the following year was the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty, but was defeated by his opponent, George Hall. In 1855 he was elected Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and served in that board until 1861, when he was elected Mayor. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Second District.

In the Fall of the same year he ran as an independent candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, his opponents being Benjamin Prince, the regular Democratic nominee, and Col. A. M. Wood, the Republican candidate, the latter being elected. In 1865 Mr. Kalbfleisch was again defeated as the regular Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty by Samuel Booth, Republican. In 1867 he again entered the field as Democratic candidate for Mayor, and was elected over A. M. Bliss, the Republican candidate. In 1869 he defeated William Little, Republican, and R. M. Whiting, Independent, for the same office. In the Fall of 1871 he was again an aspirant for the same office, but owing to a rupture between himself and the Brooklyn Ring, failed to secure the Democratic nomination. He ran, however, as an independent candidate, and was defeated by Samuel S. Powell, the present incumbent. He was defeated for Alderman on the independent ticket at the Fall election of 1872. At the time of his demise, Mr. Kalbfleisch was President of the Prospect Park Trotting Association, President of the Oceanus Club, and was also connected with several financial institutions of Brooklyn. He was remarkably successful in his private business career, and to his abilities mainly was due the success of the chemical establishment of Kalbfleisch & Sons, of which he was the founder. His integrity was proverbial, a fact which gained for him the sobriquet of "the Honest Old Dutchman," an appellation of which he always seemed to feel very proud. He was very decided in his intentions and opinions. He was married twice, and leaves three sons and two daughters, all of whom are married. His estate is valued at over $2,000,000. In the death of Mr. Kalbfleisch, Brooklyn has lost one of her best men, and reform one of its ablest and most persistent adherents.

The funeral will take place, next Monday afternoon, from the Kalbfleisch mansion, and the arrangements will be announced in due time. Various public bodies in Brooklyn will doubtless take some action in the meanwhile looking toward a participation in the obsequies, as a mark of the public respect for him and for the position he held.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Decision of the Court of Appeals as to the Powers of the Board of Audit.

A case of considerable importance affecting the powers of the existing Board of Audit has just been decided by the Court of Appeals at Albany, which will serve to place its functions on a judicial basis, and determine action in respect to a large number of fraudulent claims pressing upon the several courts. Upon the passage by the Legislature of chapter 375 of the laws of 1872, which conferred power upon the board to examine and audit claims for publication of the official proceedings of the City and County Government, there were presented in the Controller's office three newspaper claims as follows:

Official Railway News	$178,633 43
New-York Home Gazette	42,219 10
New-York Argus	145,016 06
Total	$365,868 59

Geo. L. Hawkins claimed to be the editor and proprietor of the *Railway News*, Mrs. Hawkins, his wife, to be editress of the *Home Gazette*, and Mrs. Lydia M. Brown, a relative of both, to be the editress of the *Argus*. These claims had been previously audited and allowed, partially by the Board of Supervisors, and partly by Wm. A. Herring, Auditor of Accounts, during Controller Connolly's administration; but before payment could be made, the famous injunction of 1871 intervened, and their settlement was prevented, greatly to the advantage of the City treasury. An examination made since Controller Green's accession to office, revealed the fact that the proprietor of these several newspapers, for there was really only one owner, could produce no file of newspapers published, and was unable to furnish satisfactory proof that these papers had even ever had existence! It appeared, also, on affidavits presented in court that the only evidence to establish their existence offered were mere slips purporting to be advertisements of official proceedings, and that with each claim these were found to correspond in every respect, except in the name of the newspaper, showing that fraudulent and fictitious claims were set up for the publication of these proceedings in three newspapers which were identical. The unofficial advertisements at the back of each of these sheets were found to be the same. It was in reality one paper under three different names, and yet in this way claims were sought to be foisted upon the public treasury to the extent of more than a third of a million of dollars. Scrutiny of the items showed that for authorized publications of certain proceedings by THE TIMES and other journals, less than $2,000 was charged; while for the same amount of work Hawkins set up a claim for nearly $20,000. No authority had been given for the publication of official proceedings in any of these three papers; and there was great probability that the Board of Audit would, upon the report of the examiners, disallow all the claims, when Hawkins, the proprietor, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of peremptory mandamus. He sought to compel the board to allow the claims without examination, contending that its members were bound to accept the allowance of the Board of Supervisors and the audit of Mr. Herring as conclusive; but upon a full hearing of the case the writ was denied by the Special Term. The General Term also declined to interfere with the proceedings of the Board of Audit, and decided it alone had the power to determine when and how the claims should be audited. Upon appeal, the case has been decided finally at Albany, and the judgment of the lower courts affirmed.

Funeral of Assistant Engineer Erlacher.

The funeral of Assistant Engineer Geo. A. Erlacher, who lost his life from injuries received while proceeding to a fire at No. 188 Water-street, took place yesterday. Details from all the companies, with the exception of Engine No. 22, under the command of Chief Engineer Parley and Foremen Chas. L. Kelly, Engine Company No. 13; Hugh Bonner, Engine Company No. 20; Martin Walsh, Engine Company No. 30; John Farlow, Engine Company No. 34; Robert King, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Jacob Van Orden, Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, as company commanders, attended the funeral, and escorted the remains from the late residence of the deceased, No. 52 Sixth-avenue, to South Ferry. The Board of Commissioners attended the funeral. The following Assistant Engineers acted as pall-bearers: Furlong, Brandon, Guquial, and Rhodes. During the funeral the offices of the Fire Commissioners were closed.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDER.

Continuation of the Inquest Yesterday—Three Arrests Made.

The inquest in the case of James Graham, the shoemaker, who was brutally murdered in his shop, at Little Neck, on Friday night last, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Coroner Rheimer, at the Little Neck Hotel. The room where the inquest was held was crowded to suffocation with the residents in the neighborhood, all of whom had been on intimate terms with the murdered man during his lifetime. Much unfavorable comment was indulged in by those present in regard to the action of the brothers McCreary, who claim to be half brothers of the deceased, which fact has not yet been established, and was not known by anyone in the vicinity until the morning that the body of Graham was found.

The woods, wells and cisterns, in the immediate scene of the murder, were again searched yesterday morning, under direction of Officer Roe, with the hope of finding the instrument with which the murderous blows were inflicted. The brothers McCreary are both young men, aged respectively twenty-one and twenty-five years. They have resided in the neighborhood but a little over a year, and as they mixed but little in society they were not very well known. There are conflicting opinions as to the amount of money which Graham had upon his person on the night of the murder, the majority of the residents in the vicinity believing that all the money in the store was what he had taken in the week previous to his death.

At the inquest, yesterday, Detective Riley, from the Central Office, was present, and in company with Sheriff Henry and the constables, Wright, Roe, Smith, and Schmidt, made a minute examination of the murdered man's dwelling. Assistant District-Attorney Young assisted the Coroner in the examination of the witnesses. The first witness examined was Mr. Provost, for whom the half brothers of Graham worked. He testified as follows: I reside at Lakeville, and by occupation am a farmer. On Friday night last I was at home; was notified on Saturday morning, by a man (James McConnell,) that Graham had been murdered. He also told the boys, James and Thomas McCreary. They stopped work, and I wished them to continue on; they declined, saying that it was against the rules of their church. The youngest said, "It is my half-brother that has been murdered." I did not know that they were half brothers before. Graham sometimes came to my house. I went with them to the deceased man's house, and sent word to the Coroner, Dr. Hoag. Myself and the two boys went in. Mr. Provost here described to the jury how the murdered man was lying when they went in. The boys, he said, went up-stairs, and said that he had been robbed. They picked up some papers from the floor and gave them to me. The papers I put in an envelope. The boys told me that they had some things there, and wished to take them. I told them not to touch anything. They took some shirts and papers and put them in a trunk. They were not at any time in the loft alone. The floor of the room up-stairs was strewn with papers and empty boxes. Standing on the stairs was a small box which had been emptied out, and a small coin lying near by. Saw spots on the stairs that looked like blood. The back window of the house was open when I went there. There were tracks all around the house. When I first saw Graham, he was lying on the store floor on his back, with his face turned up. There was no constable present. I locked the door of the house when I left. I was home all the evening on Friday. Went out to the kitchen about 9½ that evening. James McCreary was in the kitchen at that time. The other brother, I believe, was in the tenement-house opposite. Graham never told me that he had any relations in this country. I occasionally did business for him. The boys never told me until Saturday that they were half brothers of the deceased. They have been in my employ since April last. They told me since the murder that Graham sent for them to come to this country. In answer to a question from the Coroner, Mr. Provost stated that he took the papers of the deceased man, believing that he would be one of the jurors, when he would hand them to the Coroner, and that he never knew Graham to go by the name of McCreary. Went to the Surrogate's office, at the request of the boys, to take out letters of administration, and got them. James McConnell, Wm. J. Boswith, John Benson, and Officer Roe, who were examined on Saturday, were recalled, but their evidence elicited nothing new, with the exception of Officer Roe's, who stated that he believed that he now knows who the two men were that he met on the road about forty rods from Graham's shop on the night of the murder. He did not wish to tell their names, but would tell them to the Coroner privately.

Mr. Charles Van Nostrand, Graham's lawyer, testified to the fact of having transacted business for the deceased, and to having received, some ten days since, $500—ten $50 bills. It was to loan on bond and mortgage; found title not clear to the property on which Graham proposed to loan the money, and wrote him a note to that effect on Saturday morning. Have known Graham for some time; knew nothing about his habits. Have the $500 still in my possession; no demand has been made for it. On Saturday, the morning that the murder was discovered, Mrs. Benger, on whose husband's property the money was to be loaned, came to my office in the morning; I was away at that time; did not see her; saw her at my office on that day about 1 P. M.; she asked me about the money; told her that I did not think she would get it, as the title was not good.

James McCreary, Thomas McCreary, and Jas. McConnell were arrested last evening, on a warrant issued by Coroner Rheimer, and they will be held to await the result of the inquest, which will be resumed to-day.

Mayor Havemeyer.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

If the newly-elected Mayor of New-York wishes to lose the confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him in the anti-Tammany crusade, he is going to work in just the right way. All of a sudden he is discovered to be an excellent officer and a worthy man by those who could not find words to express their contempt for him a few months ago. More than that, those who are now lauding his virtues to the skies, were the last to desert Tammany and the most vehement in denouncing THE NEW-YORK TIMES' alleged disclosures of the corrupt Ring's wickedness. Now, a man can be judged by the company he keeps, and Mayor Havemeyer had better realize the fact that if he is praised by Tammany hirelings and shriekers for the stand he has now taken, he is decidedly on the wrong track.

He went out of the way recently to insult those to whom he owes his election. He claimed that he could not coalesce with men who "gamble all night and cheat each other, and hold daily meetings to devise plans whereby they may rob the public." This was not a hasty remark, repented of as soon as made. It was uttered to tickle the ears of a set of politicians who had doubtless been invited to "interview" him. The remark was designed to please the fancy of a lot of John Cochranes and Ethan Allens. It served its purpose and is printed (with extra display) in every Democratic paper and Liberal organ. But, now that it has accomplished all that was hoped or designed for it, will Mayor Havemeyer please explain its meaning?

If he had spoken in this way from the stump, in the excitement of debate, it would pass for what it is worth—simply nothing at all. But Mr. Havemeyer has been elected Mayor by the very men whom he has thus denounced; men who were determined to redeem the City from the corrupt. He is supposed to represent the so-called Reform Party. If he is foolish enough, therefore, to stoop to the position of a stump orator, he must nevertheless be held accountable for his language. Will he then explain what set of men he has referred to in the remarks we have quoted?

He is obviously determined to break with those who would gladly have stood by him. He has worked himself up into a ridiculous rage. Because he cannot be invested with all the power that he thinks he ought to have, he turns upon those who elected him, and fumes and frets in the presence of a little knot of Tammany's lesser and greater lights, who are confident that they see a "break" in the Republican Party. The *World* pats the irate Mayor on the head. The *Tribune* wants to make him think that it was one of his strongest friends in the campaign. If Havemeyer likes this kind of praise he will get plenty of it, and much good may it do him.

But how will the Legislature be affected by it? The representatives of the people can safely distrust the Tammany Greeks when they come bearing gifts. If John Cochrane, Whitelaw Reid, *et id omne genus*, claim that Havemeyer is on the right side, the Legislature can safely assume that the Mayor is as near the wrong side as he can be. When the very men who to the utmost resisted every attempt at relieving the Metropolis from Tweed and his gang now assert that they are willing to assist in the work of reform, they are no more worthy of decent consideration that the Boss Thief would be if he were to come out as a reformer.

It is to be regretted that Mayor Havemeyer sees fit to betray those who trusted him. But he will be the principal sufferer by his treachery. He has slid back into the ranks of those who will never forgive the good citizens of New-York for breaking up the Tammany den of thieves. But so long as he travels in that crowd, the Mayor must know that he can claim neither confidence or respect. Let him get over his wrath, put a check upon his hasty tongue, and labor once more to carry on the work of true reform with those who are entitled to confidence, because they are enemies of Tammany, if for no other reason.

The Queens County Contested Election Case.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, and after having listened to the testimony of P. J. O'Grady, Joseph Williams, Clark E. Smith, Patrick Mackin, P. L. Pierre, Enos Boney, E. E. Jones, Michael Berrigan, and Michael Reilly, in the Oakley and Cogswell contested election case, adjourned to meet in Albany on Wednesday next. Several witnesses having failed to appear, measures will be taken to compel their attendance. The testimony taken yesterday pertained almost exclusively to irregularities in the election, and went to show that there were names of men entered on the poll-list as having voted who did not vote at all; of others who were dead before the election was held.

OPPOSITION TO STEAM.

Protest of the Property-Owners on Atlantic-Avenue, Brooklyn—An Association Organized.

A large meeting of the property-holders of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was held at No. 163 Atlantic-avenue, last evening, to protest against the introduction of steam, as a motive power, upon the horse railroads. Ex-Senator W. D. Snow presided. Mr. Snow stated that in the brief interval which had elapsed since their last meeting, he had consulted the other members of the committee then appointed by the property-holders, and in accordance with their suggestions had drafted a preamble, resolutions, and by-laws, which he thought were adapted to the association proposed to resist the encroachments of the railroad companies.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the preamble, which recite the dealings of the property-owners with the company, and the necessity which existed for an organization to resist the aggressive policy of the company, and concluded with a declaration of association for the purposes named, the same to be known as "The Atlantic-avenue Property-holders' Association." The by-laws were then read. The first provides that "all owners and legal representatives of property on Atlantic-avenue, between Classon-avenue and South Ferry, who shall be willing to sign the by-laws and pay into the treasury of the association an amount equal to one-tenth of one per cent. upon the assessed valuation of their property, shall be members of the association. The remaining sections provided for the election of officers, meetings, &c.

The preamble, resolutions, and by-laws were unanimously adopted, but the election of the officers was deferred until the next meeting. Mr. Bently and several other gentlemen, who went to Albany as representatives of the Atlantic-avenue property-holders, made their report to the association. The general tenor of the statements was to the effect that the interests and money of the railroads are at work in the Legislature, and that it was extremely hard work to make any progress in opposing the railroad bills for the use of steam. The following-named gentlemen were thereupon nominated to proceed to Albany, to-day, to still further represent to the Legislature the injustice of the adoption of steam power upon the horse railroads: Hon. W. D. Snow, J. G. Latimer, and Edwin Baker. Remonstrances, signed by a large number of property-holders, addressed to the Legislature, were passed round for further signatures. Mr. John Phillips moved that a committee of three, to confer with the property-holders of other avenues, be appointed by the Chair. The committee appointed were Messrs. Cox, Evans, and Burnham.

After some unimportant discussion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Lecture to the Newsboys.

The street boys' life is largely made up of novelty and excitement, and the subject that interests them most is that which produces the greatest sensation. The average street-boy would rather go without his supper, and sleep all night in a coal-box, than forego the pleasure of witnessing some thrilling tragedy at his favorite theatre. It was natural, therefore, that a large crowd of these fellows should assemble last night at the Rivington-street Lodging-house to hear the first of a course of lectures on physiology by Dr. C. E. Lockwood, of this City, when they had been informed that the doctor would illustrate his subject with a human skeleton. Every seat in the large reception-room was occupied by 7½ o'clock, and the appearance of the boys was both interesting and amusing. The time before the lecture commenced was spent by them in cracking jokes at the expense of the deceased gentleman who hung from the ceiling before them. All sorts of speculations were indulged in regarding the skeleton's nationality, age, occupation in life, how and where he had died, and other unreasonable questions.

After Dr. Lockwood commenced his lecture perfect quietness prevailed, and the closest attention was given throughout. The lecturer's aim was to avoid technicalities and render his subject perfectly intelligible to the lowest capacity, and his success was complete. The "structure and functions of the human frame" were explained in a lucid and forcible manner, which showed the doctor's perfect familiarity with the subject in hand. The skeleton, which was a fine specimen, was kindly furnished for the course of lectures by Messrs. Shepherd & Dudley, No. 150 William-street, and the charts and diagrams were obtained through the kindness of Messrs. William Wood & Co., of Great Jones-street.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Friday night—subject, "Nutrition of the Human Frame."

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Thaddeus Stevens Slander Disposed of—Testimony of his Late Law Partner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Wilson Special Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning, and Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, appeared and said:

He had learned that there had been some testimony before the committee reflecting upon Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, deceased. Witness was his law partner from 1846 to 1857. The law practice of Mr. Stevens yielded him from $8,500 to $17,500 per annum. Witness had examined the bank account of Mr. Stevens carefully from 1861 up to the time of his death, and found no deposit of $80,000; there was no deposit exceeding $10,000 with a single exception, and that was the result of a mortgage he put upon some of his property in Franklin County; there was no cash deposit (not the result of a discount or the money of clients) exceeding $7,280. Mr. Stevens was the owner of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, known as the Caledonia and Maria furnace property, most of which he acquired prior to 1857. He also owned land in Luzerne and Wyoming Counties.

The witness produced an inventory of the personal estate of Mr. Stevens, amounting to $48,616 85, against which the executors have paid $20,000 special legacies and debts, and there is an item in litigation now of $80,000. The newspaper rumor that Mr. Stevens sold the Caledonia property for $80,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds was without authority. Mr. Stevens always asked $160,000 for the property before it was burned by the rebels, and the executors are now negotiating for the sale of it for $130,000. There was nothing in the books or papers of Mr. Stevens indicating that he ever held bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific Railroad. The only bonds were some Delaware, Leavenworth, and Pawnee Railroad bonds which he received from Mr. John F. Cowan for the sale of two tracts of land in Luzerne County, which land was subsequently taken back by the executors, as there was some dispute about the title. There was $14,600 realized out of the bonds, but their par value was $24,000. Witness never withheld or delayed the inventory of Mr. Stevens' personal estate for the purpose of concealing any fact which that inventory, truthfully made, would disclose from the knowledge of the public, and had no objection to the public knowing all about Mr. Stevens' affairs. Witness expressed his willingness to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the committee. Mr. Stevens was worth less at the day of his death than he was in 1832.

The committee will to-morrow examine Oakes Ames and Col. McComb, and then proceed to the preparation of their report. Gen. Dodge's presence as a witness is much desired by the committee, and measures have been taken to secure his attendance if possible.

The Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, of which Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is Chairman, held a meeting to-day, and concluded the arrangements of the preliminaries for conducting the investigation. A public meeting will be held to-morrow morning, at which the Senators implicated by the testimony taken before the House Committee, are expected to be present.

Personal.

Ferdinand de Luca, Italian Consul-General at New-York, and Gen. O. M. Poe, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. J. G. Smith and Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major J. McNulty, of Baltimore; Hon. Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; A. Ross, of Washington, and O. N. Cutter, of Rockland County, are at the Astor House.

Col. D. J. Williamson, United States Consul at Peru; Col. F. Van Vliet, of the United States Army, and Major C. H. Sweet, of Lima, Peru, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman C. B. Griggs, of Illinois; Gen. L. Guzman, of Washington, D. C.; ex-Congressman R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina; Col. Russell, of Hartford; Dr. G. R. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; N. Washburne, of Massachusetts; H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, and E. Gardner, of Kalamazoo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

INCENDIARIES IN BROOKLYN.

The Prisoners Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

The examination in the case of David Dowd, who, with Eugene Small, was arrested a few days since on charges of arson, took place yesterday before Justice Riley. Small made a confession at the time of his arrest, and subsequently, on being taken before Justice Walsh, he formally pleaded guilty to the charge and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The testimony in Dowd's case yesterday confirmed the statements made by Small and their companion, Smith, who was also arrested about the same time on a charge of larceny, preferred by Dowd, and which charge led to the discovery of their crimes.

The first witness, Uriah Mills, plumber, No. 16 Dodworth-street, testified that on the night of the 4th of November a portion of his premises was burned; knew Dowd; did not see him before the fire; saw him at the fire; did not know positively who set fire to his premises.

Jacob Murr, baker, No. 261 Broadway, testified that about fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered, a strange young man came to his store and procured some matches.

Sergt. Campbell, Fourth Precinct, testified that he took Dowd before the Chief of Police, where he (Dowd) admitted that he was present with Eugene Small at the fire at No. 16 Dodworth-street, and assisted in setting fire to the premises. At first Dowd denied having any knowledge of the affair. On the day following his arrest he was brought into this court, and again admitted that he assisted in firing No. 16 Dodworth-street.

Eugene Small, one of the accused, was sworn. His testimony was exactly the same as that taken on the first examination, and already published in THE TIMES.

Irwin Smith, of De Kalb-avenue, repeated his evidence given before Justice Walsh. This concluded the examination, and Dowd was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The prisoner said he was nineteen years of age, and that he was not guilty. Small is also nineteen years of age. He was permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty entered before Justice Walsh, and put in a plea of not guilty. He is still in custody.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Remains of Ex-Gov. Geary Removed to the Capitol.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—The remains of the late Ex-Gov. Geary were removed from the family residence to the House of Representatives, where they lay in state from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. The casket containing the remains is of walnut, covered with black cloth, richly ornamented with silver-bar railing, elaborate moldings, and heavily-carved handles. On the lid is a shield-shaped plate ornamented with Masonic emblems, on which is inscribed: "John W. Geary, died Feb. 8, 1873, in the fifty fourth year of his age." The hall of the House is heavily draped, and a guard of honor is in attendance, while hundreds of people are crowding to the Capitol, through a driving snow-storm, to pay their last respects to the illustrious dead.

Snow Again.

An almost invariable alternation of rain, snow, and frost is a notable feature of the present Winter. After the recent severe "cold snap"—a day and night of piercing ice-wind, which swept the citizens from the streets, and besieged them in their houses—comes a deluge of snow, heavy and incessant, submerging parts of the City, and last night, with painful precision, a snow-storm raged, which promised to equal, if not eclipse in violence that of the 26th of December last. About 2 P. M. yesterday a few feather flakes of snow were blown about the streets, but no decided indication of what was to come was apparent. As the evening advanced the slowly-descending shower became thicker, and soon assumed the volume of a veritable storm. Toward midnight several inches of snow had fallen, and the probability of its continuance being somewhat decisive, caused the snow-plows to be put in instant requisition to facilitate to-day's traffic along the street-car lines. The few cars plying at that late hour had to put on double teams. A chill wind howled through the streets, driving the storm before it, sweeping the footways quite clean at one point, and heaping up large banks of snow in more sheltered localities. The streets were cleared of pedestrians, and few were abroad at that hour, exposed to the pelting storm.

Chemical Food,

For the Brain, the Nervous System, and the Blood. WINCHESTER'S Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Use Reife & Donaldson's Inhaler

For Catarrh, Asthma, and Consumption. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CANFIELD—DAVISON.—At Grand Hotel, San Francisco, Jan. 25, by Rev. Abbé de Clerc, ROBERT B. CANFIELD, of California, to LOUISE DAVISON, of New-York.

MORTON—STREET.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., assisted by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., L. P. MORTON to ANNA LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late William I. Street, Esq.

PERRIN—BRADLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. R. Webster, WM. H. PERRIN, of Mamaroneck, to Miss M. LOUISE, daughter of Burton Bradley, Esq., of William's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

REEVES—EDMONSTON.—By Rev. Alvah Wiswall, ALFRED P. REEVES to P. VIRGINIA EDMONSTON.

SIMMONDS—TYSON.—On Tuesday, 11th inst., at Baltimore, by Rev. T. W. Dudley, ALEXANDER H. SIMMONDS, of New-York, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of Henry Tyson, of Baltimore.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, 1873, CHARLES SPENCER BARCLAY, youngest son of Ann Eliza and Samuel Barclay.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 8th-av., at 1 o'clock, Friday, the 14th.

BROWN.—At Peekskill, Feb. 11, 1873, ANN BROWN, daughter of the late Stephen Brown, in the 73d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Knapp, Peekskill, without further notice.

COX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, CHARLES B. COX, in his 67th year.

Further notice of funeral.

CUSHING.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., after a long illness, MARY, only daughter of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHORLTON.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, WILLIAM CHORLTON, Jr., in his 28th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew McConnell, Taylor-st., West Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, foot of Dye-st., North River, at 12½ P. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, SOPHIA J., wife of John De Lamater, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 227 10th-av., on Friday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Monday evening, Feb. 10, EMILY MARIA, wife of James De Peyster and daughter of the late Peter W. Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 West 14th-st., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

FOSTER.—On Monday evening, Feb. 10, at Danbury, Conn., DANIEL FOSTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FORBES.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 10, 1873, CLEAVELAND A. FORBES, eldest son of the late Capt. Cleveland Forbes, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRIFFITH.—Suddenly, at Somerville, N. J., Mrs. ANN M. GRIFFITH, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral at 1 P. M., Friday, from Second Reformed Church. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, aged 69 years and 4 days.

Funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner Bushwick-av. and Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LAKE.—On Monday, Feb. 10, 1873, Col. JAMES LAKE, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Pine-st., near Communipaw-av., (Lafayette,) Jersey City, at 3½ P. M., Thursday. Train from foot of Liberty-st. at 3 P. M. for Communipaw Station.

MANN.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873, Col. JOSIAH MANN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 141 West 38th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 12½ o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 10, after a [illegible] illness of neuralgia of the brain, EDWIN C. RUSSELL, in the 50th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 2 Cambridge-place, near Greene-av.

ROBINS.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, JEREMIAH ROBINS, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers station on the arrival of trains which leave 30th-st. at 1½ P. M. and 42d-st. at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, [illegible], infant daughter of D. Henry and Anna Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of [illegible], No. [illegible] West 47th-st., on Friday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

VAN ZANDT.—On Tuesday, 11th inst., WILLIAM L., son of the late Dr. Peter Van Zandt.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Reformed Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, 1873, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. WOOD, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 209 Carroll-st., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,

Publish this Day:

I.

HAZARD'S

SANTO DOMINGO.

SANTO DOMINGO, PAST AND PRESENT; WITH A GLANCE AT HAYTI. By SAMUEL HAZARD. Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

"A very useful and pleasantly-written book. * * * Mr. Hazard is a most agreeable companion."—*Athenæum, London.*

"Genuinely interesting. * * * His descriptions of that island at the present day are instinct with all the vitality of intelligent observation and buoyancy of spirit. * * * The book is, from first to last, thoroughly fresh and enjoyable."—*Daily Telegraph, London.*

"There can be no doubt of the great value of Mr. Hazard's work, or of the truthfulness of his bright and vivacious sketches of the people and scenery of St. Domingo. The illustrations are also abundant and excellent."—*Nonconformist, London.*

"This gentleman has a facile pen, also a skillful pencil. Few works of travel have had as many or as good representations of the features of the country, and his skill is equally great in little things as in large."—*Standard, London.*

* * * "Mr. Hazard's systematic and agreeably told survey. * * * The narrative of his tour is graphic and often picturesque. He has at once a quick eye for the beauties of nature, which are everywhere displayed with more richness of variety than in this fair tropical island, and an appreciation of native character which brings amusingly into light the moral traits and social condition of the people."—*Saturday Review, London.*

"He has given an extremely interesting and valuable account of the country, and by the particularity of his descriptions has enabled us to see this beautiful land of the tropics with as much vividness as is possible to one who only travels by the help of others. The numerous illustrations are very beautifully executed, and bear signs of truthfulness, as well as of artistic skill."—*Daily News, London.*

II.

POPULAR EDITION OF MIDDLEMARCH.

MIDDLEMARCH; a Study of Provincial Life. By GEORGE ELIOT, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," &c. Popular edition, 8vo, paper, $1 50.

"The author exhibits an insight into the secret springs of our nature scarcely less subtle and manifold than that of Shakespeare, and with the incisive, unerring touches of her pen produces a series of images glowing with the warm breath of vitality, and are consonant with the revelations of experience, as scarcely to awaken the suspicion of art. Her delicacy of perception is fully matched by her vigor of execution. * * * Such a rare cabinet of character-sketches is perhaps not to be found in any other single production of English literature. With no grimace or distortion of feature, each personage exhibits some salient trait which takes him out of the sphere of commonplace, and furnishes a new study for the illustration of human nature."—*New-York Tribune.*

Also, a library edition in cloth, 2 vols, 12mo, $3 50.

III.

ROBIN GRAY.

ROBIN GRAY. A Novel. By CHARLES GIBBON, Author of "For the King" and "For Lack of Gold." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"'Robin Gray' is decidedly not a novel of the sensational school; it is perfectly free from any attempt at fine writing; the style is good and natural; the history is told with a simplicity and directness of purpose, which at times rises to eloquence, and, although most of it is in the dialect of the Scottish Lowlands, that point has never been a drawback with English readers since the time of the Waverley Novels."—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

"Mr. Gibbon has not only reproduced in prose the original story with remarkable fidelity, but he has provided a very reasonable and spirited continuation of it, and has brought about his catastrophe without violating in any marked degree either the consistency of the characters or the probabilities of the situation, as pictured in the poem. * * * A pretty tale prettily told, with not too much horror or 'sensation' in it, and some really fine touches of nature interspersed here and there."—*Athenæum, London.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRD SEASON.
ANNUAL RECEPTION,
M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION.
IRVING HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING,
FEB. 13, 1873.
PROMENADE AND QUADRILLE BANDS BY WALLACE.

WM. LAIMBEER, Chairman Reception Com.
Gen. WM. H. ANTHON, Chairman Com. of Arr.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Chairman Police Com.
Col. FRANK E. HOWE, WM. H. FITCH, PAUL S. BOLGER, } Floor Managers.

M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION.
IRVING HALL.
CARRIAGE NOTICE.

Carriages containing company to the M. Cregan Association Ball this evening will come down Irving-place and go out 14th-st. and 3d-av., and take up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first carriage at the door. Special inspection will be made of each carriage before being admitted in line. The rates will be $3 for one, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more persons, any distance.

JAMES M. LEARY,
Captain Twenty-ninth Precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a special meeting of this association at their rooms, No. 244 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the appointment of standing committees and propositions for membership.

DANIEL F. CROWLEY, President.
JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 248 West 23d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is desirable, to decide upon a future course of action. By order of

HOWARD H. WHITFIELD, Acting President.
WM. J. HERON, Acting Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Lincoln Hall, 8th-av. and 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite an important transaction was effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 12, in the sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the leasehold premises known as No. 32 Barclay-street and No. 31 Park-place. The property consists of a five-story basement and sub-cellar iron-front building, rented at the rate of ... per year, with lease of lot, in size 22x136.6—building covers the entire lot—extending through from Barclay-street to Park-place, between Church-street and College-place. The lease is one from Columbia College, dated May 1, 1871, for twenty-one years, with covenants for renewals of a similar term. The ground rent is ... per year to Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $1,650 per annum. The sale was made by order of the ... of the estate of Thomas ..., and the executors of the estate of ..., deceased, and the leasehold was purchased by Mrs. Mary Tileston, one of the heirs of the late Mr. Tileston, for $40,000. No further real estate business was transacted, but an important stock auction was held later in the day, particulars concerning which are noted below.

At private contract, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5 Pine-street, reports having recently sold two full lots on the north side of West Eighty-fourth-street, with two full lots in rear on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street, ... feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $26,000.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED SALES.

To-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., adjourned ... sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house and lot ... Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, ... side, ... feet east of Third-avenue; lot in size ... By ... Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, north side, 280 feet west of Fourth-avenue; lot in size 25 by 99.10. And by Jere. Johnson, Jr., Brooklyn real estate, viz.: Twenty houses and a number of lots, situated as follows: No. 147 Henry-street, near Pierrepont-street and Henry Ward Beecher's church, a very desirable dwelling; No. 64 Henry-street, near Fulton-street, desirable dwelling; No. 73 Orange-street, almost adjoining Mr. Beecher's church, two-story house, with large lots; Nos. 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, and 608 Vanderbilt-avenue, corner St. Mark's-avenue, an entire row of fine houses; No. 208 Marcy-avenue, dwelling-house and store; Nos. 85 and 104 Hopkins-street, two dwellings. Also, several small cottages on Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. Also, five choice lots on Greene-avenue, south side, ... feet east of Nostrand-avenue; five lots on Seventeenth-street, south side, ... feet east of Tenth-avenue.

STOCK AUCTION.

At the stock sale, held at the Exchange, yesterday, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted, unless otherwise stated:

... shares Union National Bank, par $50 each, 128.
... shares American Exchange National Bank, par $100 each, ...
... shares Phenix National Bank, par $20 each, 102.
... shares Home Insurance Company of New-York, par $100 each, 64.
... shares Lamar Fire Insurance Company, par $25 ...
... shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, par $100 each, 102¼ to 103¼.
... shares Harlem Railroad Company, par $50 each, ...
... shares New-York, Providence, and Boston Railroad Company, preferred, par $100 each, 125¼.
... shares New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, par $100 each, 116.
... shares Washoe Tool Company, par $10 each, $23 for lot.
... shares Kalmia Mills Company, par $25 each, $5 for lot.
780 shares Proprietors of the City of Brunswick, Ga., par $100 each, $5 per share.
1 share Clinton Hall Association, par $100 each, $75 for lot.
... shares Union Hall, Bergen County, New-Jersey, par $5 each, $10 for lot.
... shares Ophir Gold Mining Company, par $10 each, ... for lot.
... shares Kanawha and Ohio Coal Company, par ... each, ... for lot.
... shares American Oil and Mining Company, par ... for lot.
1,... shares Eagleton Coal and Mining Company, par ... each, $11 for lot.
1,... shares Central Gold Mining Company, par $5 each, $20 for lot.
... shares New Diggings and Shullsburg Mining Company, par $100 each, $12 for lot.
... shares American Graphite Company, par $100 each, ... for lot.
... shares Wilson and Cass Gold Mining Company, par ... each, ... for lot.
... shares New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company, par ... each, ... for lot.
... shares New-York and Passaic Copper Company, ...
2,... shares Bucks County Lead Company, $6 for lot.
... shares American Flag Gold Mining Company, par ... each, ... for lot.
... shares ... and Missouri Railroad Company, par $100 each, ...
1,... shares Fisk Gold Mining Company, par $20 each, ...
... Lead Company, par $5 each, ...
$1,... Second-avenue Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, 97.
... Avenue Railroad Company, par $100 each, ...
... shares American Coal Company, par $25 each, ...
... shares Hanover National Bank, par $100 each, ...
... shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, par $50 each, ...
... shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, par ... each, ...
... shares City Fire Insurance Company, par $70 each, ...

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story basement and sub-cellar iron-front store and lease of lot, No. 32 Barclay-st. and No. 31 Park-place, between Church-st. and College-place, lot 22x136.6; building covers whole lot; lease dated May 1, 1871; term 21 years, with renewal covenants for similar terms; ground rent to Oct. 1, 1875, $1,650 per year, thereafter ... per annum ... $40,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Boulevard, e. s., 494.9 ft. s. of 139th-st., 24.11x... $21,500
Division-st., Nos. 126, 128, 130, n. s. corner Orchard-st., 71.6x23x43x57.10 on Orchard-st. ... 23,000
Dyckman Homestead, Part 1, lots 171.10x102, ... 6,000
Boulevard, n. e. corner Sherman-av., runs n. e. ... 377.7x n. e. 31.4x s. e. 181.8x s. w. ... x s. w. on Sherman-av. ... $1,000
9th-st., s. s., ... ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x50; 9th-st., s. s., ... ft. e. 1st-av., 20x75 ... 17,000
11th-st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x92 ... 20,000
48th-st., s. s., between 2d and Lexington aves. ... 10,000
56th-st., n. s., 153.5 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5 ... 22,250
56th-st., n. s., 135.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5 ... 22,250
...-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 ... 27,000
...-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 ... 20,000
...-st., No. 225, n. s., 380 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.4x100.5 ... 15,000
...-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 ... 2,500
...-st., s. s., 123.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x101 ... 7,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 39.11 n. of 50th-st., 20x81 ... 17,566
3d-av., e. s., 43.4 ft. s. of 33d-st., 18.7x85 ... 20,000

Lease.

Houston-st., No. 53, w., 5 years, per year ... $1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS.,

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The valuable and eligibly-located property—hall and lot of ground 161 feet on Chestnut-st., and in depth 178 feet to Jayne-st., with subcellars, fire proof to second story, brown-stone front, of a beautiful gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne-st., permanently occupied.

The building is so constructed that with comparatively small expense it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a place of amusement, hotel, or public offices, which would yield a large revenue.

Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.

JOHN C. YEAGER, No. 257 North 3d-st., Philad'a.
JAMES HERDMAN, Pittsburg, Penn.
CONRAD B. DAY, No. 26 North 3d-st., Philadelphia.
R. RANDOLPH JEFFRIES, No. 183 North Water-st.
WM. B. NAGLE, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn., or
CHARLES E. KINGSTON, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.

Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $20,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

AVENUE A AND 118TH-ST., THE most pleasant part of Harlem, five lots with good residence; grounds handsomely laid out in garden, shrubbery, &c.; convenient to all the Harlem steam-boat landings, for sale at a reasonable price. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

CENTRAL-AV., FRONTAGE OF 2,000 FEET. —Eighty acres with fine modern house, with all the City conveniences, for sale at a low figure; price asked, $80,000; offer wanted. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY between Lexington and 3d avs.; the buildings consist of three and four stories and basements, 42.6 x100.5 ... Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 75 feet by half block, with five-story factory covering the front. Apply to owner, Mrs. MARY G. WELLS, No. 22 East 35th-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN. — EXECUTOR'S money; no bonus required. Will loan it on vacant lots, or improved City property. HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON 5TH and Madison avs., and all uptown streets, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADWAY, a large first-class brown-stone house, with extra-sized lot, on reasonable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 51ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a new four-story, brown-stone front, cabinet finish, handsome house, in a fine location, at a reasonable price. Address Owner, No. 53 East 51st-st.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST.—AN extra wide and deep house and stable; lot about 30x140 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, NEAR CENTRAL Park.—Whole front with street lots in rear, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS, FOR SALE. L. J. CARPENTER, NO. 26 3D-AV., (BIBLE-HOUSE.)

FOR SALE—NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., three-story, high-stoop, brick, 20x50x100; price $30,000.

ALSO,

A three-story high-stoop brick house, 25x50x88, in EAST 28TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $30,000.

ALSO,

A first-class four-story brown-stone house in EAST 34TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; price $30,000.

ALSO,

On IRVING-PLACE, near 17th-st., an extra wide and deep high-stoop house.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS, SINGLY OR IN PLOTS, For sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD. Fifth and Madison avenue lots; several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, also on the streets adjacent, for sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN WALL-ST., A DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY, NEAR WILLIAM-ST. GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTORS. HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, NO. 3 PINE-ST.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster sts., South 5th-av., Thompson, Spring, Prince sts., and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AS AN INVESTMENT— The four-story high-stoop brick house No. 27 Clinton-place, 25x56x... block; leasehold; ground rent, $200 per annum, with usual covenants; will be sold at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED — THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot on west side of 5th-av., south of 48th-st., fully and elegantly furnished. For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, brown-stone house and lot, on West 56th-st., near 5th-av.; in fine order; cheapest house on the block. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, on Madison-av., near 34th-st., full size, and in perfect order; For permit and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 53d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY marble store, in Pearl-st., near Wall-st.; the basement is fitted up for offices. The property will be sold at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house on 53d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; rose-wood finish on parlor floor. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FOR ONE to three years, or to lease for twenty-one years, on ground rent, the first-class store No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., four-story brick, about 29x103 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front house on East 56th-st., near 5th-av., with stable; size, 26x100. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

HARLEM RIVER WATER FRONT; NEAR 106th-st., with full rights, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

EAST-SIDE LOTS, ALONG AND NEAR lines of 1st, 2d, and 3d avs., for sale in plots. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 147TH-ST., NEAR the Grand Boulevard, with handsome water front. Inquire of G. A. REES, No. 170 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty. O. Y. HOLCOMB, No. 27 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. —Brown stone, three stories, new, only $9,000; also two elegant houses, adjoining, in a block, $11,000; consolidation, bridges, and quick transit will soon double values; buy now for investment. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— No. 153 Columbia-st., a three-story high-basement house, convenient for parties doing business in New-York; price, $18,000, to close an estate. Apply to A. C. REED, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall-street ferry; lot 25x100; brick house; price $16,400; possession 1st May. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 202 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

LAKE HOUSE AT WHITE LAKE.

This place is situate about 130 miles from New-York on the Erie Railroad, in the township of Bethel, eight miles from Monticello. The drives and walks are beautifully laid out, and hunting and fishing abundant. The hotel is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The ground is twenty-seven acres, with a frontage on the lake, pasture and meadow. Scenery beautiful in every direction. Orchard and small fruits. Excellent water and never-failing spring. The property and location in every way desirable for a first-class family hotel. House well built, twenty-one rooms; ice-house, filled; bath-house, boat-house and boats, large double barn, cow and woodsheds, &c., &c. Price for the whole, including furniture and equipments, $10,000. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles long; fine trout-fishing in the streams. Will be rented for one year. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York City or vicinity improved or unimproved property, about 12,000 acres of excellent land, located on the Mobile and Columbus Railroad, and laying in the best counties in the State of Alabama. Price $10 per acre, on easy terms. This land is in sections of one-half, one-quarter, and fractions. Title perfect; no incumbrances on the property, and will be conveyed by full warrantee deed. Price of lands in the immediate vicinity $15 to $20 per acre. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook Station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruit, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE on the Bay; six acres, beautiful view, stable, coach-house, &c.; plenty of fruit, excellent water, bath and boat-house, sandy beach; ten minutes' walk from Fort Hamilton Ferry; communication by both boats and horse cars; rent low ($1,200 per annum) to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 43 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF MIDLAND RAILroad, New-Jersey, a number of places from two to one hundred acres, improved and unimproved, high mountain land; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from New-York; no better investment within fifty miles of the City. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, of ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 51 Cedar-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A HANDSOME new dwelling, French roof, fifteen rooms; all modern improvements; first story finished in hard wood; lot 50x200; five minutes' walk from depot; $10,000. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A BEAUTIFUL country residence; six acres land, abundance of fruit, double house; spring water brought into the house; one mile from Scarboro, and two miles from Sing Sing depot. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, and Norwalk for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

FOR SALE, AT MILBURN, N. J.—80 ACRES of land suitable for cutting up into villa plots on high ground; fine location. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE — HUDSON RIVER SHORE, only twenty-five miles; modern house; four acres; improvements; $16,000; forty acres unimproved ... to sell. G. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF the finest country places in the vicinity of this City, situated about a mile from the Whitestone Station, on the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, and within an hour of New-York; one mile from steam-boat landing, which is also just one hour from the City; four trips by boat every day, forty by train.

The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, sloping gradually toward Long Island Sound, upon which it has a frontage of 850 or 1,000 feet. The house is frame, filled in with brick, 50x50 feet, three stories high, with hot and cold water to second floor; has gas pipes put in ready for use. It contains twenty-five rooms, and commands a view over Long Island Sound rarely equaled; upon the property are gardener's cottage, stables about 50x40, with six stalls, large harness-room, carriage-house, rooms for coachman and family, and hay loft, cowhouse, poultry-house, &c., &c. Garden is in good order; greenhouse full and orchard in bearing. Good boating and bathing in their season. This is an extraordinary opportunity to buy a fine property. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 38 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—A three-story brick house, containing all modern improvements, in complete order; about half an acre of ground, with choice fruit; carriage house and stable. Apply at office of Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

$16,000—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Plainfield, all improvements, situated near depot, to exchange for a house in New-York of similar value. Parties desiring a pleasant home in Plainfield will find this a good opportunity. Apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$7,500—BARGAIN ON THE CENTRAL Railroad one hour from the City.—Fine three-story house on high beautiful ground, 80x200. RIKER HESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—SITuated in the village of New Brighton, Staten Island; outhouses and everything elegant and desirable; to be sold to the highest bidder; a rare chance. Inquire of Dr. GREGORY, No. 744 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—ATtractive shore front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern conveniences; one acre; location healthy and very pleasant; near depot; $9,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — VALUAble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, office No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, WITHOUT reserve, on

THURSDAY, Feb. 13,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TWENTY VALUABLE BROOKLYN HOUSES, and a number of vacant lots, located as follows: No. 147 Henry-st., No. 64 Henry-st., No. 73 Orange-st., Nos. 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, and 608 Vanderbilt-av., No. 208 Marcy-av., Nos. 85 and 104 Hopkins-st. Also, small cottages on 18th and 20th sts. Also, valuable vacant lots on Greene-av. and 17th-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The best business property in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, consisting of the superb north-east corner of Fourth st. and South 8th-st.; the plot has been cut up into six lots, each of which will be sold singly on exceedingly liberal terms, viz.: eighty per cent. on mortgage for five or ten years. It is conceded by all real estate experts that there is to-day no business property for sale in Williamsburg that for desirability and intrinsic value will compare with the lots to be offered. Grocers, druggists, butchers, saloon-keepers, dry-goods men, and all others interested are invited to call on the auctioneer for maps and particulars.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Immense sale of Brooklyn lots and houses, located in every part of the city, but principally in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards. Maps now preparing.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Great sale of New-York improved and unimproved property to close an estate. Located down-town and up-town, east side and west side. Maps and particulars in a few days.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PROPERTY ON 119TH AND 121ST STS., NEW-YORK, AND THIRD-AV. AND SECOND-PLACE, MORRISANIA, BY ORDER OF HUGH FERRIGAN, ASSIGNEE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York,

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Plot of 100 feet, consisting of four gores, with frame dwelling, north side, 380 feet west of 3d-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET— The two three-story brown-stone houses and lot Nos. 435 and 437 East 121st-st., near 1st-av.; houses, 17.10½x42; lot, 100.11.

MORRISANIA.

THIRD-AVENUE, OR BOSTON ROAD—The four-story brick store and dwelling on the east side, 28 feet north of 147th-st., 23.6x62 feet; lot, 28, by average depth of 97 feet.

SECOND-PLACE—Six lots north side, 100 feet west of Grove-st., each 25x100 feet.

Terms at sale.

Book-maps and full particulars can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID A. SCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE.

THE LARGE LOT AND STORE NO. 16 BROADWAY.

Lot and two three-story brick houses No 25 Greenwich-st.

Lot and three-story brick house No. 109 Greenwich-st.

Lot and three-story brick house No. 7 Church-st.

Also, the leasehold property, with fine dwelling and stable, No. 54 Clinton-place.

Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Deeds and possession delivered May 1, 1873. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE premises now occupied as the French Institute, with eighteen acres of land attached; situated on the King's Bridge road, Fort Washington, 176th-st., fronting the road and Hudson River. Apply to M. WARD, No. 202 5th-av. and No. 90 William-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japanning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER —A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

FOR SALE — THE FIRST-CLASS STORE No. 359 Broadway, with "L" on Franklin; the store is about 28x150 feet, with "L" on Franklin-st. 27.10x79 feet; will be sold at a bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF THE BUILDing over the East River National Bank, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; 29 by 60 feet each; with handsome entrance on Broadway. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE, ADJACENT TO SOUTH 5TH-AV.—The store and basement, 25x80, in the five-story iron building, No. 147 Spring-st.; suitable for the hat and cap trade; immediate possession. R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—THE HOUSE AND store No. 469 6th-av., to rent, for a term of years. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—A COAL-YARD, ESTABLISHED for thirty years, corner Washington and Laight sts.; size 75x80, with office, scale, and fixtures. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE splendid loft, 55x200, occupied by Mason-Hamlin Organ Company. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 864 BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A desirable furnished or unfurnished dwelling, in New-York or Brooklyn. Bargains in business property and lots in choice locations promptly cashed. Owner's address, JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 86 Broadway, No. 19 New-st., or No. 397 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, BY OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

5th-av., near 48th-st., 4 story brown stone ... $6,000
West 48th-st., near 5th-av., 4 story brown stone ... 4,000
West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story brick ... 3,000
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., extra large brown stone ... 4,000
East 24th-st., near Lexington-av., 4 story brown stone ... 2,700
East 40th-st., near Park-av., 4 story brown stone ... 3,000
East 45th-st., near 4th-av., 4 story brown stone ... 1,800
East 57th-st., near 2d-av., 3 story brick ... 1,500
Also, several desirable furnished houses.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN ASTORIA, TO a small responsible family, a pretty house, standing in three and a half lots of garden, ten rooms, large pantries; situation very desirable and near the shore road; or the owner, an English widow lady, would rent it to a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen and keep house for them. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post-Office, Astoria, Long Island.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. C. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

WELL - FURNISHED HIGH-STOOP house to let, desirably located in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all modern improvements, to a private family only; possession anytime. Address with full name, COMFORT, Box No. 178 Times Office.

GENEVA, N. Y.—TO RENT FURNISHED, the house No. 202 Main-st., with the grounds attached; the house commodious, the location desirable. For particulars, apply to FRED. W. PRINCE, Seneca-st., Geneva, N.Y.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FINE house in West 23d-st. (London terrace,) $350 per month; also, one near 5th-av. and 33d-st., $450. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway, near 34th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR EIGHTeen months or two years, the elegant eighteen-foot house No. 667 5th-av., nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church. Rent $6,000. Apply to owner on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN 18th-st., near 5th-av., a handsomely-furnished house, to a private family only. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, ABOUT twenty feet wide, either three or four story, between 10th and 18th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Owners only need address, with particulars, W. S., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A GENtleman and lady, without children, a medium-sized furnished house, between 17th and 38th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,378 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 PINE-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage

Only $16,000 Per Mile

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers. These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON, 70 William-st., N. Y.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO., Bankers, No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON, AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

OFFICE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NO. 19 CENTRE-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS association, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at its office, No. 19 Centre-st., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1873. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Recording Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realise at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,047	1,727	1,967	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	589	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873. —New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)

[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity. For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS, Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

American, Hanover, German-American, Home, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and managers of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—THE UNDERsigned desires a position as stock clerk or cashier in a broker's office; has a thorough knowledge of the business after over eight years' experience. Address STOCKS, Box No. 129 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED, INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being Level, Straight and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 99 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO. NO. 14 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant, of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS, (EXTENSION,)

DUE 1893. FOR SALE BY

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

BERRY & HEISER, NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

NATHANIEL BERRY, HENRY A. HEISER.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM OUR OFFICE, No. 21 Broad-st., $1,000 BOND of the State of Missouri, in aid of the Pacific Railroad, payable May 1, 1872, in gold or silver, with interest at six per cent. from Jan. 1, 1872, and numbered 172. The public is cautioned from negotiating this bond, as application has been made for renewal. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank, will be held at the banking room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1873. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. FEB. 10, 1873. J. ANDERSON, Cashier.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons off VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad In New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company.

Due in 1892, ... the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is secured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark, and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to the new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Louis and Southeastern Railway.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern States.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.

For full particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved to the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described Bonds, the same having been STOLEN, in an incomplete condition, from the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York:

200 Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, being First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Numbered 501 to 700 inclusive.

The above-mentioned Bonds are not fully executed, as they lack the seal of the Company and the signature of its secretary.

KENYON COX, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED, INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER, DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at ... and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF "THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK," NO. ... Pittsburg, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock P. M. The annual election for directors will be held the same day between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

The latest works of Meyer Von Bremen, Van Schendel, Carl Hubner, Baugniet, ... Gasser, Tailron, Duranton, Castan, Tragy, Schaefer, Goudin, Keck-Keck, Preyer, ..., De La Chevre, Dobuse, Pecrus, ..., Kuwasseg, Hiag, and many others.

And of the American School:

Eastman Johnson, Bierstadt, W. T. Richards, Jas. M. Hart, R. L. Henry, Guy, Wm. Hart, Shattuck, Tait, Doughty, Edward Moran, Whittredge, Colman, A. B. Durand, J. G. Brown, Cropsey, Cassilear, Sonntag, Morris, Van Elten, and others.

Forming one of the finest collections ever offered. This really superb collection, to which every picture is guaranteed, is now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st., on

THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW, Feb. 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SEGUINE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina oranges and lemons ... Also Valencia and Palermo oranges, ... landing on Pier No. 21 North River.

BARGE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.— The first-class double-decked light draft North River barge ANNA, lying at the foot of 20th-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn, will be sold at auction, at the office of Messrs. Mull, Banks & Co., No. ... West-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock noon. T. VAN VLIET, No. 11 Cliff-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn.—Good parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, &c., at 2 P. M., rose-wood pianos, parlor suites; at 3 P. M., velvet and other carpets, &c.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

THE AUCTION SALE OF RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY, at No. 18 John-st., will continue balance of the week, in order to close out the entire stock. Per order ... Trustee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
sailing from New-York as follows, from Dock, foot of RICHMOND TERRACE, Staten Island, ferry to Clark's landing, thence by cars to Dock Harbor each day:

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 9 P. M.
ORLTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, March 1, at 9 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 15, at 9 P. M.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot Perry Slip, Jersey City.
BROOKLYN.....SATURDAY, March 22, at 9 A. M.
From Pier No. 48 North River.

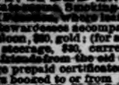
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here on reasonable terms. Steerage passengers provided with good, substantial meals, including meat daily. Every steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon. (See all "White Star" steamers.)

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12	Algeria, Wednesday, March 5
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19	China, Wednesday, March 12
Russia, Wed., Feb. 26	Calabria, Wed., March 19

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steerage passengers not taken at low rates. Steerage passengers must have a ticket before they can be allowed to come on board. They cannot be taken on board at the wharf. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board more than 2 lbs. of provisions for each passenger. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any spirituous liquors. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any lucifer matches. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any gunpowder. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any petroleum. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any loaded fire-arms. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dogs. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any cats. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any rats. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any mice. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any birds. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any fish. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any reptiles. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any insects. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any vermin. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any filth. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dirt. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any rubbish. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any trash. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any garbage. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any offal. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any carrion. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead animals. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead birds. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead fish. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead reptiles. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead insects. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead vermin. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead filth. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead dirt. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead rubbish. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead trash. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead garbage. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead offal. Steerage passengers must not be allowed to bring on board any dead carrion.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
Passenger office, No. 29 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
POOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GEGGAN.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
ERIN, MCKAY.....Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, CRANE.....Wednesday, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Australia, India, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

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FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
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Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19	Cuba, Wednesday, March 12
Russia, Wed., Feb. 26	Calabria, Wed., March 19

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Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
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J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12	Algeria, Wednesday, March 5
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19	China

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Question—Counting the Electoral Vote—African Emigration—Congressional Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The situation of affairs in Spain excites deep interest here, and the progress of events there is watched with earnest solicitude by the President and Secretary of State. The Government was privately and fully advised in advance of the probable abdication of the King, and Minister Sickles, at his own request, received instructions for any emergency which might arise. The belief is strongly entertained in official quarters that the change in the form of government will hasten the accomplishment of the reforms in which this Government is so deeply interested, and which have been the subject of recent official correspondence. The Republican Party, which is now in control of the Spanish Government, is strongly committed to the policy of emancipation, and it is believed here that important progress in this direction in both Spain and Porto Rico will soon be made, if the new Government establishes itself firmly, as now seems probable. The development of events is awaited with great interest and some anxiety.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The counting of the electoral vote, to-day, was entirely devoid of the melodramatic incidents of the same occasion four years ago, especially in point of those concomitants of galleries and cloak-rooms crowded with richly-dressed ladies, overflowing in on to the floor and mingling with the sombre apparel of the representatives of the people. The weather was dark and dreary, rain fell heavily nearly all day, and though the chamber of the House was quite well filled at one time, it required a courageous purpose to brave the storm. Nevertheless, the proceedings, whatever they may have lacked as a spectacle, were of rare and unusual interest to the student of our institutions, and pointed out with more force than ever before the dangers which underlie our present electoral system. The mode of counting was simply dry and uninteresting. Each teller had a long tally-list for the entries, the Vice-President announced the State and broke the seal, the tellers inspected the certificates and announced the certification by the Governor of the election of the electors, and the certification by the electors of the votes which had been cast. When Mr. Colfax declared the election of Grant and Wilson the Republican members cheered, and there was a scattering of both Houses, worn out with this formal winding up of the matter that was so conclusively settled in November, and tired of a day's dickering over technicalities which amounted to nothing on this occasion, but the existence of which, and the wide differences of opinion regarding which, may some time imperil the Republic.

GEN. BUTLER GOES HOME.

When the electoral vote was counted, in 1869, Gen. Butler took a very prominent part in the exciting scenes which have rendered that day noted. When the excitement was at its height, it was Gen. Butler who suggested that it would be agreeable if the "interlopers" from the Senate would withdraw. To-day he was conspicuous by his absence, for the reason, perhaps, which he gave his colleague. Shortly before 1 o'clock, Gen. Butler, who had been in attendance to that hour, remarked to his colleagues near him, "In my judgment, it is time for respectable gentlemen to leave. I am going home." Gen. Butler did not appear in the House from that hour.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad question was argued before the House Committee on Appropriations, as embraced in the Edmunds amendment to the pending bill. Horace F. Clark advocated the theory of the railroad, and J. Hubley Ashton represented the Government. Mr. Ashton asked that Congress repeal the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, and then remit the subject to the courts.

SENATOR IVERSON.

Shortly before the counting of the electoral vote began, the House passed a disability bill which contained the name of ex-Senator Iverson, of Georgia. Although he obtained little prominence in the latter history of the rebellion, at its inception Iverson was one of the most active and malignant fomentors of sedition, and was notorious here as one of the chief of the inner cabal of conspirators.

MOVEMENT OF COLORED MEN.

Geo. T. Downing, Sella Martin, Robert Rovis, and other colored men have organized a movement against the Old Colonization Society, and announce that they desire to encourage immigration from Africa rather than emigration to that country.

THE STATUES IN THE CAPITOL.

Rhode Island has ordered a pedestal of Westerly granite for the statues of Green and Williams, which have been contributed by that State to the Capitol. New-Jersey will next year contribute statues of Richard Stockton and Gen. Philip Kearney.

CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner is slowly regaining his health. He rides out every day, and has taken short walks in Lafayette-square, opposite his house. It is probable, however, that he will not again appear in the Senate this session. Senator Cameron has recovered from his slight indisposition, much to the regret of those Pennsylvania politicians who are not in his confidence, and who are waiting for something to turn up. Mr. James Brooks, in passing through the Capitol to-day, fainted away, and was carried to the Ways and Means Committee Room, where some time passed before he recovered sufficiently to return to his house. His friends are more alarmed than ever about his condition.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

The select committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charge of bribery made against Senator Pomeroy have to-day received a dispatch from Mr. York, of the Kansas Legislature, stating that he and two other witnesses against Mr. Pomeroy would leave Topeka, for Washington, this morning. They are expected to arrive here on Friday evening, and the committee will at once commence the investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, presented resolutions of the New-York Legislature against the reduction of pensions.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

At 12½ o'clock, the Clerk of the House appeared and announced that that body was ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the hour fixed for the meeting of the two Houses for this purpose was 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, at 12:55, the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and with the Vice-President and the Secretary at its head, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 2:10 o'clock the Senate returned to its chamber, and the Vice-President submitted for the decision of the Senate the objection raised in the joint convention by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to the counting of the three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, upon the ground that the votes could not be properly cast for a person who was dead.

The Vice President stated that under the rule the question must be decided without debate.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be not counted.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was—yeas, 47; nays, 18. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, moved to add to the resolution so as to make it read as amended:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted; the function of the joint convention being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of the votes or of the count.

At the suggestion of Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling substituted the words, "the two Houses," for the term, "joint convention," and at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman he amended his amendment so as to make it read, "the functions of the two Houses in counting the votes being ministerial, &c.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, raised the point of order that Mr. Conkling's amendment was merely a recital of a legal proposition, and not properly an amendment at all, because it did not change or affect in any way the substance of the original resolution.

The Senate sustained the point of order, and rejected the amendment by a vote of 33 to 20.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That the functions of the two Houses, in respect to the count of votes, being ministerial and independent of the question of the effect of the votes, the electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be counted.

Mr. Bayard made the same point of order as before, and also the point that this amendment was out of order, having already been voted upon in substance.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 20 yeas.

The resolution that the votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted, was then agreed to—yeas 34, nays 19.

The Vice-President submitted the objection raised in the joint convention by Mr. Trumbull, to the counting of the votes of Mississippi, upon the ground that it did not appear, from the certificates of the electors, that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew the objection, and submitted the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Mississippi be counted.

The Vice-President submitted the objection raised by Mr. Potter, of New-York, in the joint convention, to the counting of the vote of J. J. Spelman, an elector appointed to fill a vacancy, upon the ground that his certificate was not signed by the Governor.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, offered a resolution to count the vote of Mr. Spelman, which was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution to count the vote of Mississippi was then agreed to, and a message was sent to the House announcing the action of the Senate upon these objections, and its readiness to resume the conference.

A message was received announcing the action of the House, and at 3½ o'clock the Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 4½ P. M. the Senate returned to its chamber, and the Vice-President submitted the objection made by Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, in the joint convention, to the counting of the electoral votes of Texas, on the ground that less than a quorum of the electors had filled four vacancies caused by the absence of the persons elected.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, moved to overrule the objection.

Agreed to.

The Vice-President submitted the objection raised in the Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull, as to the counting of the vote of Texas upon the ground that the certificates of the election of the electors was not signed by the Governor of the State.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of Texas be counted, notwithstanding the foregoing objection.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Conkling's resolution:

Resolved, That no list of the names of the persons assuming to cast the vote of the State of Texas, for President and Vice-President, having been made, certified, and delivered to the said persons, by the Executive authority of said State, nor attached to the list of votes cast, the vote of said State cannot be counted.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, raised the point of order that the substitute was not in order because it partook of the nature of an argument.

The Senate overruled the objection by a vote of 31 to 15.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then rejected—yeas 24, nays 24—and the original resolution was agreed to.

The Senate at 5:05 again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 6:20 P. M. the Senate returned to its chamber.

The Vice-President submitted the objection made by Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, in the joint connection to the counting of the electoral vote of Arkansas upon the grounds: First, that the official returns of the election in said State, and made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State as elected, were not elected as Presidential electors; and, second, because the returns read by the tellers are not certified to according to law.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Arkansas should be counted.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved to insert the word "not" after the word "should."

Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25.

The resolution so amended was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24.

The Vice-President submitted the objections raised in the joint convention to counting the electoral votes of Louisiana.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, offered the following substitute, which Mr. Carpenter accepted:

Resolved, That all the objections presented having been considered, no electoral vote purporting to be that of the State of Louisiana be counted.

Mr. Trumbull offered as a substitute, a resolution with a preamble reciting certain alleged facts in regard to the Presidential election in Louisiana, and alleging that the returns had been made according to law.

Mr. West interrupted the reading of the preamble by raising the point that the substitute was out of order, being in the nature of an argument.

The Vice-President submitted the question to the Senate, and the point of order was sustained by a vote of 29 to 21.

Mr. Trumbull then offered the remainder of his preamble and resolution from the point at which the clerk had stopped reading it as an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the votes of the electors declared to have been elected, as aforesaid, by the Governor of the State, are entitled to be counted. This was rejected—yeas 16, nays 35.

Mr. Carpenter's resolution was then agreed to; yeas 33, nays 16.

Mr. Morton—I wish to call attention to the fact that the Senate has decided to exclude the votes of Arkansas by reason of their wanting the Governor's certificate.

Mr. Edmunds—I object to the debate.

A message was received announcing the action of the House in regard to the electoral votes of Louisiana, and the Senate then, at 7:50, again proceeded to the hall of the House.

At 8:05 o'clock, the Senate returned to its Chamber.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of one, on the part of the Senate, to join the two members appointed by the House to inform the President and Vice-President elect of their election, and the Vice-President appointed Mr. Sherman as the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate, at 8:10 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being the day for counting the electoral votes in the House, the galleries were crowded.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, the Senate amendments to the bill making provision for the Vienna Exposition were concurred in.

BONDS ON CERTAIN IMPORTS.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the thirtieth section of the Internal Revenue law of the 14th of July, 1870, so as to provide that on all importations of sugar, molasses, pig-iron, and railroad iron, the amount of bond required shall only be in a penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that on all other importations the bond shall be in a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the imported merchandise, with the duties added thereto. Passed.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a message was sent to the Senate that the House was prepared to receive that body to proceed with the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President.

At 1 o'clock the Door-keeper announced the arrival of the Senate.

The Speaker and members of the House immediately stood up, and remained standing while the members of the Senate, preceded by their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, filed down the main aisle two by two, and took the seats assigned to them in the southeastern section of the hall. Mr. Colfax, the Vice-President, took the chair of the Speaker, who occupied a seat to the left of the Vice-President; and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Representatives Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Beck, of Kentucky, who had been appointed tellers, took their places at the Clerk's desk.

The Vice-President called the joint convention to order, stating that the Senate and House of Representatives having met, under the provisions of the Constitution, for the purpose of opening, determining, and declaring the vote for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, and that it being his duty, in the presence of both Houses thus convened, to open the votes, he would now proceed to discharge that duty. He then broke open the sealed package containing the certificate of the Governor of the State of Maine, as to the persons chosen as electors of that State, together with the certificate of the electors, and handed the same to the tellers.

Senator Sherman thereupon read the certificate of the electors, showing that the votes of that State were given for U. S. Grant, for President, and Henry Wilson, for Vice-President.

The same formality was gone through with in the case of the State of New-Hampshire, and then it was ordered that instead of reading the certificates in full, the tellers should simply announce the result of the vote in each State, unless the reading of the certificate should be specially called for, and that course was observed throughout the proceedings.

The first variation in the uniformity of the count was when the State of Maryland was reached. Mr. Beck read the certificate from that State, showing that its eight votes had been cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as President, and for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Vice-President.

The next deviation was in the case of Georgia, and Mr. Beck, having examined the certificate, announced that the eleven votes of that State for President had been given as follows:

For B. G. Brown, of Missouri, 6 votes.
For Horace Greeley, of New-York, 3 votes.
For Charles J. Jenkins, Georgia, 2 votes.
And the eleven votes for Vice-President as follows:
For B. G. Brown, of Missouri, 5 votes.
For Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, 5 votes.
For N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1 vote.

Then Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rose and made the point that the three votes cast for Horace Greeley could not be counted, because said Horace Greeley was dead at the time such electors assembled and cast their votes, and, therefore, was not a person within the meaning of the Constitution, this being an historical fact of which the two Houses might properly take notice.

The Vice-President read the rule, which requires, in case of any question arising in the vote, that the two Houses shall separate and vote upon the point.

At the suggestion of Senator Conkling, of New-York, Mr. Hoar's objection was withheld temporarily, as it was likely that other questions would arise, and might be disposed of at the same time.

The certificate from the State of Mississippi having been read, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to its being counted on the ground that the certificate of the electors failed to state that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, further objected to one of the votes of Mississippi on the ground that one elector having been substituted for another who was absent, such substitution was not certified to by the Governor, and also because the Secretary of State certified nothing of his own knowledge, but only from information.

The various objections having been reduced to writing, the Senate withdrew in order to pass upon them, and the House thereupon was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, then offered a resolution that the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley as President of the United States ought not, in the judgment of the House, be counted, said Horace Greeley having died before such votes were cast.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that the House had no power to decide on the question of eligibility.

The Speaker remarked that that was a question for the House to determine under the resolution, not a point of order within the purview of the chair.

The vote was taken without debate by yeas and nays, and amid much excitement, particularly as it became evident that the vote was a close one, and as the difficulty presented itself of having the Senate and the House take opposite sides of the question.

The vote resulted, however, in the adoption of the resolution, by yeas 102, nays 78. Many Republicans voted against the resolution, and many Democrats for it.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, then offered a resolution that the votes cast for Horace Greeley should be counted as blank votes.

The Speaker declined to entertain the resolution, on the ground that the House had already disposed of the question, and was now engaged in voting on other questions raised in the joint convention of both Houses. He stated that the question now before the House was on the objection raised by Senator Trumbull to counting the votes of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House, the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by the electors of the State of Mississippi ought to be counted.

The resolution was adopted, 101 to 82.

The question then arose on the objection made by Mr. Potter, of New-York, that one of the votes of Mississippi should not be counted, because that vote had not been cast by T. Morgan, the regular elector, but by James Spellman, who was appointed as a substitute, such appointment not having been duly certified by the Governor.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution in accordance with his objection.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for it, declaring that the electors of the State of Mississippi having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of that State, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were the legal electors of that State, and that the votes as cast by them should be counted.

The substitute was agreed to, and then a message was sent to the Senate that the House had acted on the questions submitted by the joint convention of the two Houses.

The House then, at 3¼ P. M., took a recess for a quarter of an hour.

Shortly after the close of the recess, the Senate again came into the hall of the House in the same order as before, and the session of the joint convention was resumed, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President.

The Vice-President stated the result of the deliberations of the two Houses on the three questions that had been raised, showing a non-concurrence between the two Houses in the case of Georgia, and stated that under the twenty-second joint rule the vote of that State could not be counted. The rule provides that no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses.

There having been a concurrence of the two Houses in regard to the question of Mississippi, the votes of that State were counted.

The tellers then proceeded with the formal business of stating the results of the electoral votes. That of the State of Kentucky was stated by Mr. Beck as being for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, eight votes; for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, four votes.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, made the point of order that two of the votes of the electors of Georgia having been cast for a citizen of that State for President, and five for another citizen of that State for Vice-President, such votes should not be counted, the Constitution requiring that the President and Vice-President shall not be citizens of the same State.

The Vice-President overruled the point of order as not having been made in time.

The same point, however, was made by Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in regard to the State of Missouri, it appearing that some votes were cast for B. Gratz Brown for President and some votes cast for him as Vice-President. The point was, however, withdrawn in view of a sentence in the certificate to the effect that none of the electors who had voted for B. Gratz Brown as President had voted for him as Vice-President.

The certificates of the electors of the State of Texas having been read by Mr. Dawes, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to the vote being received, because there was no certificate by the executive authority of that State that the persons who voted for President and Vice-President had been appointed electors.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, also objected, because it appeared that there was not a legal majority of the electors, only four of the original electors having been present, and had undertaken to fill the places of the four who were absent.

These two objections having been made, the Senate, again at 4:20 P. M., withdrew to its chamber in order that both Houses might pass separately upon the objections.

In reference to the objection made by Senator Trumbull, the House adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Dawes, that the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers, and in reference to the objection made by Mr. Dickey, the House adopted a resolution that a quorum is an arbitrary number which each State has a right to establish for itself, and that as it does not appear that the choice of electors was in conflict with the law of that State as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of Texas should be counted.

After an interval, extending to 5:10 o'clock, the Senate again returned to the hall of the House. The Vice-President took the chair, and the session of the joint convention was resumed.

The Vice-President stated the fact that the objections to the vote of Texas had been overruled by each House, and directed that the vote should be counted.

The process of examining and stating the result of the electoral certificates was resumed.

The Vice-President, in presenting the certificates from the State of Arkansas, stated that a copy had been received by him on the 11th of December, and one by the Secretary of State on the 2d of January, 1873; and that on the 4th or 5th of February a person claiming to be a messenger from the State of Arkansas, but without a commission as such, presented to him a sealed paper, which, when opened, purported to be a certificate of three electors, but which was wholly informal and was so treated by him.

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, objected to the vote of that State being counted, but deferred offering the objection in writing until after the certificates from Louisiana were presented.

The Vice-President then handed to the tellers a certificate from the State of Louisiana, which had been reserved till the last, and

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, proceeded to read it in full. This certificate gave the eight votes of Louisiana to U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

The Vice-President then handed to the tellers another certificate from the State of Louisiana, signed by eight other persons claiming to be the electors of the State, and giving the electoral vote for Vice-President to B. Gratz Brown, the votes for President having been blank. The latter paper was accompanied by certificates from the Governor of Louisiana, and from the State Registrar of Votes, that the eight persons who had signed it had been duly elected as electors for President and Vice-President. The Registrar's certificate states that the eight electors who voted for B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President had in the popular vote received over 88,000 votes, while the other eight electors had received only 55,000 odd votes.

Senator West, of Louisiana, objected to the certificate of the last set of electors, on the ground that such certificate was not made in pursuance of law.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, also objected to the same certificate, because the Governor's certificate was not signed by the person who was at the time Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, and for the further reason that at the time such certificate was executed there had not been made any count, canvass, or return of the votes cast by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, objected to the certificate of the first set of electors, for the reason that there was no certificate from the Executive authority of the State, as required by the act of Congress of 1792, that the persons who cast such vote were appointed electors, but that, on the contrary, there was a certificate by the Governor that the persons who voted for B. Gratz Brown as Vice-President had been duly elected electors of the State.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, objected to the counting of any vote from the State of Louisiana, because it did not satisfactorily appear that any electors were elected according to law.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, also objected to counting any of the votes of Louisiana, because there was no proper return of the votes cast by the electors of that State, and because there is no State Government in that State republican in form, and because no canvass of the votes cast in the State had been made.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to the first certificate certifying the election of Grant and Wilson, because the Mr. Bovee who signed the electors' certificate was not at the time Secretary of State, nor in possession of the office nor the seal of that position, and because that certificate was not true in fact, as proved by the admission of Bovee before a committee of the Senate.

All the objections to the vote of Louisiana having been stated, Senator Rice, of Arkansas, stated his objection to the vote of Arkansas, it being that the election returns showed that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State were not elected as electors for President and Vice President, and because the returns read by the tellers had not been certified according to law.

The Senate at 6¼ o'clock withdrew, and for a time there was much confusion in the House, caused by an effort on the part of many members to take a recess till to-morrow, and by the efforts of other members to defeat that proposition.

The motion for a recess was defeated; yeas, 82, nays 101.

The objection to the vote of Arkansas was then submitted to the House, and a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 103 to 27, on motion of Mr Snyder, of Arkansas, that the vote be counted. (The vote for Grant and Wilson.)

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that in the judgment of the House, none of the returns reported by the tellers as the electoral votes of Louisiana shall be counted.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, moved, as a substitute, that the vote of the electors of Louisiana certified to by Gov. Warmoth be counted.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, offered a resolution that the vote of Louisiana (for Grant and Wilson) be counted.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, called attention to the fact that the seal attached to the certificate signed by Bovee was not the seal of the State.

The Speaker ruled that that was debate, and no debate was in order.

Mr. Potter—I demand to know whether the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to that certificate.

The Speaker—The Chair does not know.

Mr. Ambler, of Ohio—Is it not the right of the House, in passing on the question, to know whether in point of fact the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to one or both of these certificates?

The Speaker—But as a matter of fact the Chair never saw the seal of Louisiana, and would not know it.

Mr. Ambler—Would it not be proper for the House to be informed whether the seals attached to the two papers are the same?

The Speaker—The Chair cannot indulge, and will not permit, a debate on what is the true seal of Louisiana.

Mr. Ambler—Then I ask that the statement of Mr. Bovee before a Committee of the Senate be read.

Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, asked that the inscriptions on the seals be read.

The Speaker directed that to be done.

It appeared, in fact, they were not impressions from the same seal.

After some further attempts at discussion which were repressed by the use of the Speaker's gavel, the vote was taken on Mr. Sheldon's resolution, and it was rejected without a division.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Speer's resolution, and it was rejected; yeas 60, nays 84.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Garfield's resolution, that none of the returns of the electors of Louisiana should be counted, and it was agreed to without a division.

The Senate again, at 7:55, returned to the hall of the House, and the Vice-President, having taken the chair, announced the action of both Houses as to the vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, the effect of them being to exclude the votes of both of those States.

The general result of the count was then stated by the tellers, through Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

The Vice-President having received from the teller an abstract of the votes, declared that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for President, was duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1873, and that Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for Vice-President, was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1873. [Some applause.]

The Senate then made its final exit, and the House, at 8:05 o'clock, adjourned.

A Decision in Admiralty.

In the case of Sarah Parsons against the owners of the steam-tug Epsilon, in which the plaintiff claims $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by an explosion of the boiler of said boat May 27, 1862, Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, made an order restraining the plaintiff from prosecuting the suit as against the libelants. The owners claim that their liabilities are limited to the value of the vessel.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual masquerade of the Arion Society will come off at the Academy of Music to-night.

A petition to the Legislature for the abolition of the tax on bonds and mortgages is in circulation among the German citizens.

The death of Col. James Lake, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was announced at the first session, yesterday morning.

The argument on the special plea in the case of Rosenzweig will be heard before the Recorder, at his chambers, on Saturday morning.

Counsel for Stokes received a letter from Judge Boardman, yesterday, in which he said that his decision would probably be sent to New-York to-day.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, John McMahon, the keeper of a gambling den in Broadway, was locked up for examination.

At Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, last evening, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour delivered a lecture on "Female Suffrage."

The examination of students at the Bellevue Medical College will commence this morning at Bellevue Hospital. These examinations will continue to the beginning of March.

Joseph Monheimer yesterday recovered a verdict against the City, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett and a jury, for $132,971 10, for laying down the Stafford Pavement on Seventh-avenue.

The amount paid out yesterday by the Controller on account of the River-Side Park awards, was about $210,000. The payments to-morrow will, it is expected, reach the sum of $1,500,000.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, John Carroll obtained a verdict for $750 against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for damages for a fractured ankle, caused by the negligence of the defendants' servant.

The first of a series of three lectures on "The Means of Learning to Speak Languages" was delivered in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, in University-place, last evening, by Mr. A. A. Favarger. The second lecture may be attended on Friday.

George Kinney was yesterday arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court for embezzling $156 from his late employer, Francis Leahey, of No. 504 East Forty-second-street. The accused plead guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Tuesday night burglars forced open a side door in the hallway of No. 315 Third-avenue, and entered the basement of the building, used by J. Weikel for storing tobacco. The thieves removed three bales of tobacco, valued at $1,000, with which they made their escape.

Thomas Suggett, an executor of the will of the late Mrs. Weatherhead, was committed, yesterday, by Surrogate Hutchings, for contempt of court, for having neglected to pay Mr. Edgar Ketchum some $200, awarded him by the court for costs, as counsel for the contestant.

An entertainment, consisting of charades, short plays, and a clever imitation of Jarley's wax works, was given in the lecture hall of Trinity school-house last evening to the congregation of St. Paul's Chapel. Notwithstanding the storm, many visitors were unable to gain admission to the hall.

The fifth annual report of the New-York Post-office Mutual Aid Association, ending January, 1873, shows the affairs to be in a sound condition. During the year $8,242 were paid to the representatives of deceased members, and for the past five years over $94,000 have been distributed in like manner.

An inquest was held yesterday, in the case of Barbara Schaeffer and Wm. Schaeffer, her husband, the former of whom was murdered by the latter in a house of assignation in Bleecker-street, and the latter died in Bellevue Hospital from self-inflicted wounds. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Thomas Bennett, of No. 516 West Sixteenth-street, returned to his home, Tuesday night, after a prolonged debauch, and beat his wife and threw his son, aged four years, on the stove. The boy was badly burned. The husband was arrested, and yesterday taken before Justice McGuire at Yorkville Police Court, who committed him to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

It is reported that the officers of the Brazilian Mail Company have received further advices concerning the loss of the steam-ship Erie, off the South American coast on Jan. 1, stating that the vessel was discovered on fire at 10 o'clock, and deserted by the passengers and crew, in boats, two hours later. Other circumstances, already published, were also confirmed.

BROOKLYN.

The flags on the public buildings are displayed at half-mast in respect to the memory of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

The suit of Bertha Steinfeld against Herman Levy to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage was concluded yesterday in the City Court. The jury brought in a verdict for $7,875 in favor of the plaintiff.

A gang of river thieves who were operating at Atlantic Dock, Tuesday night, were interrupted by the police while carrying off sacks of potatoes, soda, &c., in small boats. Three of these boats and four men were captured during the night. One of the boats was abandoned by its occupants, who fled at the approach of the police.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Edgewater Fire Department elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Isler; Vice-President, Mr. J. Davis; Secretary, Mr. Dunn; Treasurer, Mr. Bird.

The election for town officers on Staten Island yesterday resulted as follows: For Castleton, Independent Citizens' ticket, headed by John D. Vermeule, elected Supervisor, majority 269. Middletown People's Reform ticket, John E. Armstrong, Supervisor, majority 52. Northfield, Ganet Simonson, Democrat, Supervisor, majority 55. Justice of the Peace, Haggerty, Republican, re-elected, majority 226. Southfield, George J. Greenfield, Republican, re-elected Supervisor, majority 73. Westfield, A. J. Wood, Republican, elected Supervisor, majority 40. The whole Republican ticket was elected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A frame building near McCracken's Lake, West Morrisania, occupied by the family having charge of the ice-houses at that point, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The property belonged to the Turner Brothers.

A large frame dwelling-house in Fleetwood, township of East Chester, belonging to Mr. Richard Atkinson, of Mount Vernon, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. It was unoccupied at the time, and the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Loss $3,500; no insurance.

The Railroad Committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred the bill recently introduced in that body for a compulsory reduction of fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, will hear arguments in the case to-day. A committee of citizens of Westchester County will address the committee in support of the bill, and Mr. Bishop, President of the railroad, in opposition to it.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Broad-street, Newark, crossing of the Morris and Essex Road is to be protected by rising gates.

The Cunard steamer Parthia sailed from Jersey City yesterday with ninety passengers and $600,000 in specie.

The Jersey City Yacht Club is having seven new yachts built, and extensive arrangements are being made for the coming season.

The District Conference of the M. E. Church of Elizabeth will commence in Elizabeth-avenue Church this morning at 9 o'clock.

The funeral of Ichabod Searing, an old and highly respected citizen of Morristown, who died on Saturday morning, took place yesterday.

James V. Black was killed at the Bloomfield paper-mill, Tuesday afternoon, by being caught in the shafting of some machinery at which he was at work. The body was horribly mangled.

Cornelius Fitzgerald, a railroad employe at Harrison, died, yesterday, from injuries received by a steam-shovel striking him in the side. Three of his ribs were broken, and he also received other severe internal injuries.

George Lake, aged nineteen, and William Burns, aged eighteen, were arrested in Newark, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. It is alleged that on Sunday they knocked a man down in New-street and took his money from him.

The Morris County Court yesterday assigned Mr. Childs to assist Messrs. Church and Wertz in defending the murderer Luigi Luzignani, and the case was put down for Friday. The jurors not impaneled in the Moore case were ordered to be present on that day at 9 A. M.

A freight and coal train of the Morris and Essex collided at Penhorne Creek, yesterday morning, before daylight. The accident was caused by the freight-train running without a head-light. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the engines, both of which were badly smashed.

The Reading Circular to the Coal Trade.

In the circular just issued by the Reading Company, the coal trade is made aware of the new policy now inaugurated, and the course proposed to be pursued is clearly indicated. The company work or control fifty-seven collieries, and they promise in their circular that a proper classification of the different grades of coal will be rigidly observed, and a thorough system of supervision instituted at certain available points to guard against damage in transit and secure consignments being properly delivered. A price list circular will be issued once a month fixing the price of coal for the ensuing month, and subject to these circular prices contracts may be made.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Meeting of the Depositors Yesterday—Another Dividend Announced.

A special meeting of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank was held in the First District Court, yesterday, forty-eight depositors attending. Mr. M. F. Dowley presided, and announced that the meeting was called for the triple purpose of receiving the report of the Investigation Committee; to ascertain the amount and time of payment of the next dividend, and to sign a petition to the Legislature for the passage of a law making all trustees of savings banks personally responsible for frauds and defalcations of the officers and employes. In the report of the depositors' committee, which was then read, it was stated that evidence of shameful fraud were found in the books, and that there were undoubtedly several persons implicated in the transactions. The present estimated assets of the bank are $215,000, which includes $104,000 in doubtful claims, and the assignee hopes to collect sufficient to make the total dividend fifty per cent. The assignee, Mr. Worth, sent a communication to the meeting, announcing that within three weeks he would pay a further dividend of eight per cent. from the depositors' fund in the Park Bank, which had increased $3,890 by interest since deposited. The depositor's committee then presented a statement showing that on Jan. 1, 1872, or twenty days before the suspension of the bank, the assets were $1,118,923, and the liabilities $1,016,773. The chairman stated that negotiations were in progress with Bemus, and that it was the purpose of the committee to bring to account all implicated in the frauds. He had seen Mr. Van Name in jail that morning, and the latter said that he did not seek bail because he would surely be arrested on two other charges; in short, he was afraid to come out.

After signing the petition above alluded to, and passing a vote of confidence in the committee, the meeting adjourned.

The American Institute.

The Board of Directors of the American Institute have issued a circular to its members containing certain statements in refutation of the charges made by the "Reformers" against the present management, and offering its ticket for re-election this evening. In reply to the charge of bad management it points to the results of the past six years as evidence of judicious administration. During the five years previous to 1863 a sum of $6,588 49 was lost on exhibitions. The next following six years yielded a profit of $111,367 11. In reference to the purchase of the Rink, at which so much dissatisfaction was expressed, no other location could be had for exhibition, and the Trustees obtained, for $25,000, a building which had cost upward of $90,000, as well as saving for use at future exhibitions property in buildings, &c., which had been provided by the Institute for previous exhibitions at a cost of $19,605 63, all of which would have been lost had the Rink not been bought. The following is the ticket nominated:

For President—F. A. P. Barnard.
For Vice-Presidents—Charles P. Daly, Orestes Cleveland, John B. Rich.
For Recording Secretary—John E. Gavit.
For Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman.
For Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock.
For Directors—Charles F. Chandler, George Peyton, Charles McK. Leoser, J. Grosbon Henriot, Thomas Rutter, John J. Higgins.
For Managers of the Fair—Nathan C. Ely, Charles Wager Hull, George Timpson, Alex. M. Eagleson, James H. Sackett, Walter Shriver, George Whitefield, William E. Gavit, Charles H. Clayton, Charles F. Allen, R. H. Thurston, Robert Wier, C. S. Arthur, F. D. Curtis, William H. Gedney.

Business in the General Sessions Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., before the Recorder, yesterday, Epolite and Henry Froidevaux, two brothers, one sixteen and the other eighteen years, were indicted for having stolen nearly $1,000 worth of jewelry from their father's store on Sixth-avenue. They were allowed to plead guilty to attempted grand larceny, and were sentenced to two and a half years in the penitentiary.

Robert Pollock and James Smith pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the penitentiary for six months each.

Joseph Arnheim was found guilty of burglary and sent to State Prison for five years.

Three motions, by District-Attorney Russell, for nolle prosequies, to be entered in as many different cases, were granted. One of the cases was that of a policeman named Thomas Duffy, who was indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of a drunken man named Newkirk, who died at Jefferson Market, but whose death, as the medical evidence showed, resulted from the effects of intoxication.

In Part II. of the General Sessions, before City Judge Sutherland, James Collins pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for two and one-half years. Dennis Mahony pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and received the same sentence. Mary Dalton, charged with stealing $75 from Sarah Haney, both servants, living in Nineteenth-street, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for two years. Henry Mott, pleading guilty to attempting to steal a lap-robe worth $45, received a sentence of two and one-half years in State Prison. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of William Gibson, indicted for felonious assault and battery.

Rapid Transit—Railroad from Fulton Ferry to East New-York.

A circular has been issued by the special committee appointed by the corporators of a company to build a railroad tunnel from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, to the city line, Flatbush, and from thence a surface road to East New-York. It states, among other things, that their charter requires that ten per cent. shall have been paid in on bona fide subscriptions, for half a million of dollars of the capital stock, before the company may be organized. They have now on the books such subscriptions for $350,000, and a responsible promise for $50,000, leaving a deficit of $100,000. It submits, among other benefits likely to accrue to the city, that the tunnel to Prospect Park, bringing it within ten minutes of Fulton Ferry and the bridge, will double the value of the 127 acres the city has to sell by the park, and when the work is completed to East New-York, the ferry and bridge must become the terminus of all important railroads on Long Island for passengers and traffic.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cattle rather more active for good grades, which are scarce; prices are, however, unchanged. Receipts—1,000; sales of fair to good native Steers at $4 50@$5 50; Texans, $3 25@$3 75. Shipments—517. Live Hogs active, firmer and higher. Receipts—14,000; packers and shippers both buying; range from $4 20@$4 60, principally $4 35@$4 50; closed strong; pens cleared. Shipments—8,000.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Washington, for Brest and Havre.—C. Roosevelt, Mrs. S. W. Roosevelt, Miss M. L. Roosevelt, Miss G. Roosevelt, Mr. Moorhouse, John C. Hurs, E. W. Pailhet, W. E. Stone, Mr. Gueble, Mrs. Legrand, Master Dumont, Mr. Neuschler, H. De Tourville, G. H. Maron, Charles Benault, Ernest Giraud, Mrs. Annie M. Kellog, Miss H. De Palma; Charles Frederick Gabel, John W. Clemson, Alexander Thibault, Mrs. Maquerier, Mlle. Legrand, Louis Gasser, Geo. Ayers, Joseph Hipy, Mrs. Walter R. Wood, Miss Nellie Wood, Mr. Dupy.

Per steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—Isaac A. Newhman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Louch and three children, H. P. Carrington, Miss Augusta Rasell, Enrique Godines, Henry Monk Mason, Mrs. Sarah Greer, Harris Brown.

Per steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.—D. B. Keeler, John Murphy, Thomas Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Geraux, Mr. Putnam and family, H. S. Hastings and lady.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:57 | Sun sets.......5:32 | Moon rises.6:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:20 | Gov. Island...9:09 | Hell Gate.10:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Washington, (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre, Geo. McKenzie; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst & Co.; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Franklyn; City of Austin, Eldridge, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ormesby, (Sr.,) Kirton, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Liberia, Alexander, Santa Cruz, Yates & Porfield; Success, (Br.,) Wilmot, Queenstown, for orders, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Elsinore or Copenhagen, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Globe, (Br.,) Spicer, London, E. Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Francis G. Davis, Doane Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg; Frank Atwood, McKay, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; H. C. Shepherd, Clark, Mosquito Inlet, Overton & Hawkins.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, Hall, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and melado to order.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N.S.) Snow, Messina Nov. 26, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 23 41, lon. 64 20, spoke brig Oliver Cutts, hence for Jamaica.

Brig Caroline, E. Kelly, Haines, Brunswick, Ga., 11 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Magnus, Staples, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Nathaniel Gilman, West, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Orient, Long Island, for Savannah.

Schr. Diana, (Ital.,) Bello, Newcastle 30 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], Carwell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria, Va., to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Maggie McDonald, McAlister, Richmond, Va., to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; snowing.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Wisconsin and Parthia, for Liverpool; City of Austin, for New-Orleans; Ellen S. Terry, for Morehead City, N. C.; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; bark Antelope, for St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Hudson, Knight, hence for London, Feb. 11, went ashore on the bar at 11½ P. M., and remained 4 hours, broke shank of anchor and part of the shoe broken off, returned for observation, ship making no water.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arr. steam-ship Malta, from Liverpool; ship Archer, from Manila; barks John H. Barron, from Messina; McGilvery, from Palermo; Alexandria, from Cienfuegos; R. H. Hills, from New-Orleans; brigs Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande; Success, from Surinam; Oriana, from Inagua; schrs. Ada Ames, from Jacksonville; Clara J. Loud, from Savannah.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamers Mississippi, from Liverpool, and Neptune, from New-York; schrs. J. M. Morales, from Asua; Annie Murchie, from Jacksonville, and Mary E. Long, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.—Arr. schr. H. P. Blaisdell, from Belfast.

Sld. Spanish brig Rosa, for Vigo and a market.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—The schr. Lizzie Batchelder, from Baltimore, for New-York, arr. here this morning, leaking, and will be repaired.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York; ship Cathara, from Liverpool, with the loss of her mainmast and mizzenmast; bark Esperanda, from Havana, and schr. Colenee, from Nassau.

Cld. ship Betty, for Cork for orders; bark Rafael Porter and schr. Post Boy, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Alhambra, for Boston; Saragossa, for Baltimore, and Cid, for Norfolk.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Arr. brig James M. Wiswell, New-Bedford, for St. John; schr. Charlie Cobb, New-York, for Rockland. Wind S. E. light; snowing.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Sld. steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, for New-York via Havana.

Feb. 9.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmermann, from Vera Cruz, to sail for New-York on Feb. 12.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Feb. 12.—The Anchor line steam-ship California, Capt. Craig, from New-York Feb. 1, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Eynon, from New-York Feb. 1, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9½ o'clock last night.

CONTINENTAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF NEW-YORK.

22, 24, AND 26 NASSAU-ST.

Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1873.

Income, 1872.

Premium Receipts	$3,033,283 77	
Interest and Rents received and accrued	124,821 56	
Total		$3,158,105 33

Disbursements.

Paid Claims by Death and Annuities		$556,164 70
Paid to Policy-Holders for Dividends, Returned Premiums, Surrendered Policies, &c.		816,473 47
Paid for Commissions, Brokerage, and Agency Expenses	$328,461 81	
Paid for Medical Examinations	31,636 26	
Paid for Taxes, Salaries, Rents, Advertising, Stationery, Legal Expenses, &c.	155,655 89	
Paid for Commissions, Commuted	117,709 74	
Paid for Office Furniture, Safes, &c.	3,904 32	
Paid for Sundries, Reinsurance, Fire Insurance, &c.	27,096 65	
		$664,464 37

Assets.

Cash Items, (in Banks, on hand, &c.)	$896,180 03	
United States Bonds	552,726 87	
Bonds and Mortgages	880,950 00	
Premium loans secured	3,012,278 70	
(Actuarial value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $4,200,000.)		
Loan on Stocks, (market value, $122,226)	108,880 00	
Deferred Premiums, Semi and Tri-Annual and Quarterly	794,813 29	
Real Estate in New-York	310,600 00	
Premiums in Course of Collection	338,114 34	
Accrued Interest	75,387 55	
Sundry Securities	41,880 47	
		$6,059,201 85

Liabilities.

Net Present Value of all outstanding Policies in force Dec. 31, 1872, (Mass. standard)	$5,568,278 00
Losses reported and in process of adjustment	142,700 00
Capital Stock	100,000 00
Total liabilities	$5,818,978 00

Surplus - - - - - $240,223 85

Number of Policies Issued in 1872 - $12,010

Amount Insured in 1872 - - - - $23,715,925

Whole Number of Policies Issued - 54,580

President, L. W. FROST.
Vice-President, M. B. WYNKOOP.
Secretary, J. P. ROGERS.
Actuary, S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.

VALENTINES
Wholesale and Retail,
A. J. FISHER,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 98 Nassau St., N. Y.
VALENTINES

STANDARD AMERICAN PLATED WARE.
MADE ONLY OF HARD GERMAN SILVER, SILVER SOLDERED, PLATED WITH SILVER TO WEAR TWENTY YEARS.
PATTERNS AND FINISH LIKE SOLID SILVER. A FULL ASSORTMENT.
DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES COMPLETE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

REAL BRONZES—Historical, Mythological, and Ideal Subjects; also, Birds and Animals.

CLOCKS—Singly and in sets, in Marble and Bronze. Carriage Clocks and Alarms.

ORMOLU—Card Receivers, Trinket Boxes, Library Sets, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Match Stands, &c.

DRESS FANS—Pearl, Ivory, Shell, Gilt, Satin, Silk, and Lace. Lace Covers.

SILVER CHATELAINES and Chatelaine Bottles, in Satin Finish and Silver Gilt.

The above are all new goods. Some have been opened since New-Year's. All will be sold at a

LIBERAL DISCOUNT
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL.

HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

Twenty-second Annual Report
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

Receipts During the Year 1872.
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c. $1,735,161 [illegible]
For interest [illegible]
For interest, &c., accrued [illegible]
[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid for Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities [illegible]
Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus Interest on Dividend, &c. [illegible]
Total amount returned to Policy-holders - - $1,060,987 75
Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c. [illegible]

ASSETS.
Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same [illegible]
Loans on Policies in force [illegible]
United States and N. Y. State Stocks [illegible]
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission [illegible]
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds 540,220 00
(Market value of the securities, $692,250.)
Interest due to date and all other property [illegible]
$8,341,154 92

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.

$500,000
CURRENCY
Will be given by lot to patrons of the Third Grand Gift Concert, by authority of special legislative act, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873. Ten Thousand Cash Gifts will be made, and one ticket-holder in every ten gets one. The Library Trustees have intrusted the business of the Concert to ex-Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, and two Concerts have already been given with unparalleled success. Buyers must secure tickets immediately, if they desire to participate in the Third Drawing. If you hold tickets, any one of these gifts may be
FOR YOU.
Tickets $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
All applications for tickets, full programme and information must be made to Managers of New-York Office.
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Depot of Supply,
609 Broadway, New-York.

SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE,
fresh, crisp, and sparkling, will be always found in the
New-York Era,
the current number containing a
True Account
of the
CHARITY BALL.
Also, a poem by W. J. FLORENCE, comedian. Sketch by OLIVE STEWART, and other interesting matters. Ready on TUESDAY MORNING. For sale by all reputable newsmen, and at the office of publication, No. 9 Spruce-st. Eight pages and forty columns for 5 cents.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, where the culture of grapes, specimen plants, and ornamental flower gardening is made a specialty; the undersigned has had practical experience in some of the leading horticultural establishments of Great Britain and four years in this country; first-class references. Address Gardener, Box 190 Times Office.